The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2089. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The War Sentiment on the Increase.

Debates in Both Houses on the Late Aggressions.

The Part Taken by the Republicans—The Proposition to Clothe the President with Extraordinary Powers, &c.

The Programme of the New Party—Minister to Rome—The Appropriation Bills, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 30.

The war sentiment here is greatly on the increase, and has been very much accelerated by Senator WILSON's resolution and the debate upon it on Saturday. War has suddenly become the absorbing topic in the hotels and elsewhere, and there will doubtless be a great rush to hear the debate in the Senate to-morrow on the subject.

The Democrats express surprise that prominent Republicans have taken the lead in hostility to the assumptions of the British, and will hardly believe them in earnest, but there is no doubt that they are; and thus all parties concur in taking the most decisive measures.

The President himself wishes to be invested with the powers conferred by WILSON's or DOUGLAS' proposition, in the event that the Derby Ministry adopt the conduct of the British officers in the Gulf, in which case there is every reason to believe that he would exercise these powers, and order the *Styx* and her coadjuters to be brought into an American port for adjudication. With this view the President has intimated his preference that Congress should remain in session until the arrival of the next steamer from Liverpool, with intelligence of the policy to be adopted by the British Government.

The programme of the "People's Party," sent to you in full, was not intended by the framers to be regarded as anything but a higher sort of suggestion to be duly considered by the people, and they do not claim for it any authority further than its merits entitle it to.

A great effort is being made by the leading politicians and others in the Catholic interest for the appointment of JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, as Minister to Rome. Church influence is strongly exercised; but very powerful representations against it are being urged by the President's friends.

The regular Appropriation bills are all through the House, and only remain to be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. A small appropriation on the Pacific coast is not included in the regular bill, and one item was dropped in the enrolment. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 29.

The sale of the Military Reservation at Rock Island, Illinois, has been postponed by the Secretary of War, for the present.

The postponement of the land sales in Kansas til the 1st and 15th of November, is officially announced.

Men of all parties opposed to the policy of the Administration have been consulted in regard to the formation of a People's Party of the Union, but no general meeting has taken place. The prominent Republicans in Congress state that they have not been conferred with, nor given their consent to the proposed new organization. They think there are quite enough opposition parties now, without making one more, and while willing to coöperate with others where coöperation requires no sacrifice of principle, they intend to make the canvass of this year on the platform of the maintenance of the rights of freedom, without trespass on the just rights of the South, anti-Lecompton, anti-Administration and retrenchment and reform.

The ordnance ship *Plymouth*, Capt. DAHLGREIN, left here this morning for the Gulf. She has an armament of one 11-inch, and four 9-inch shell guns, and a crew of 212 men. She is in a high state of efficiency, and all hands are in high spirits.

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the inquiry as to the right of Mr. KINGSBURY to retain his seat as delegate from the Territory outside of the State limits of Minnesota, have come to the affirmative conclusion, and the subject will be considered on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 30.

Lord NAPIER has not intimated that, in his opinion, the Derby Ministry will insist on the visitation of American vessels, to verify their nationality, as has been stated in the newspapers. He has never committed his Government by any such declaration.

A statement having appeared in various quarters intimating that the *Albion* newspaper stands in some connection with the British Legation at Washington, there is also good authority for asserting, with confidence, that the British Legation has no correspondence or relations whatever with that or any other journal in the United States.

The *Union*, of this morning, urges the importance of strengthening the national defences. It is persuaded that, while the Administration is deeply sensible of its duty to protect the people from actual aggression, or in the anticipation of danger, there is gross inefficiency in the prepatation for the contingency of a flagrant war.

XXXVth CONGRESS-----First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 29.

Mr. HAYNE, of South Carolina, introdnced a resolution to appoint ten naval cadets. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented a petition of E. K. COLLINS and associates, asking payment of the money due them on the mail contract. Referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the thousand extra copies of the resolutions of the Committee on British Aggressions were ordered to be printed. Annexed are the resolutions referred to:

Resolved, That American ships at sea under the American flag remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore that any visitation or molestation is an infraction of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That these aggressions demand such an unequivocal explanation from Great Britain as shall prevent their recurrence forever in the future.

Resolved, That the committee approves of the action of the Executive, and are prepared to recommend such future legislation as circumstances may require.

Mr. MASON spoke on the resolutions, showing that international law recognizes no right of visitation in time of peace, and in time of war only concedes it to the extent of preventing acts contraband of war. He cited as authorities Judge STORY and Lord STOWELL, showing that no armed ship, of any nation, has the right to stop, visit or board, for any purpose; and that ships on the sea are not bound to lay-to or wait.

The resolutions indicate no more than that the time has occurred when this must be settled at once and for ever, and it is to be hoped that it may be immediately settled by the Executive. There is every reason why it should be, and none why it should not. Angry feelings and reprisals cannot but bring the two countries into collision, but whether or not, the nature of the indignities are such that the American people can no longer permit them.

Mr. MALLORY proposed an amendment that the American people cannot permit such aggressions, and therefore legislate to enable the Executive to adopt measures at once to prevent the continuance of such indignities. Although recognizing that the mission of the United States and England should be for the preservation of peace, he could not sacrifice the rights or honor of the country to any issue whatever. He could not consider that this succession of outrages was the mere act of individual naval officers. They were owing, doubtless, to the orders of the English Admiral at Jamaica, who, in turn, had received orders from his Government. It was a suspicious circumstance that these outrages commenced immediately after the refusal by this Government of certain demands made by England respecting the Slave-trade.

Mr. HALE moved to amend the amendment to the effect that the acts of the British are belligerent in character and should be resisted by all the power of the country. He considered the acts of the British should be met by acts, and not by arguments.

Mr. MALLORY withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. HALE's.

Mr. TOOMBS was in favor of Mr. HALE's amendment, and further, that the British war-ships in the Gulf should be seized and brought to our own ports or sunk, and that we should be satisfied with nothing short of this.

Mr. SEWARD signified his concurrence, and the concurrence of the minority of the Committee, in the spirit of the resolutions. The assumption of Great Britain is founded on force, and is claimed by no others than the British, or such as like her asserted mastery of the seas. But the United States set out with the intention to be equal with any nation, and cannot permit an affectation of superiority by any power even in the modified form of visitation, the right of search and visitation being terms synonymous. The principles of police at sea are identical with those on land. Any one may seize pirates at sea or culprits on shore, but he does it at his peril. If the arrested party be a culprit he is abandoned to justice. If not, it is an aggression, and the aggressor is liable to make reparation. This nation will never permit its flag to be prostituted to purposes of piracy, but it must resist every aggression on its peaceful commerce. He had not looked in the law-books for technical objections to the right of search. It is enough that it cannot be permitted, that it is an aggression on the equality of nations; enough that it is an attempt to exercise superiority over this nation. There are seven members on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and naturally some difference of opinion as to the terms existed, but the substance of the resolution was satisfactory to all. Each is ready to accept any other form of words that will express the firmness, dignity and moderation that becomes a great nation in expressing its opinion on a great question. No prudent man believes that the British Government has ordered these aggressions with the view of urging war on this country. They are acts of war, but all know that if Great Britain wanted to begin a war with the United States she would not do it with a gunboat. Although they may have originated in a misapprehension of orders, the Executive had properly and promptly determined not to wait for explanations, nor to recognize that any explanation can be given which will concede the right of visitation or search. Mr. SEWARD fully indorsed this promptitude of action in sending to the Gulf a force sufficient to sink every British cruiser.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked what good does it do to resolve that this search is a belligerent act? The American people and England know it is. England was so informed forty years ago, and yet has violated our rights thirty-three times within the past four weeks. He commended and admired the promptness with which the President had sent a force to the Gulf, but that force is only up to the point of preventing. Do you suppose it will ever find an opportunity, unless a ship of war be sent to accompany every merchant vessel? The Senator from New-York was wrong in saying that force could sink the British in the Gulf. The British have three guns to our one. It is brave, at least, to think that our one will sink their three. He recommended another course. Let a ship of war —say the *Wabash*—get on the track of the *Styx* or *Buzzard*, follow her up, capture her, and bring her into an American port, and it will then be time to make explanations. If England avows the cruiser's acts it becomes an international question. If she disavows the acts, it only remains for us to say what punishment we shall inflict on those lawless persons who have perpetrated these outrages. The President having gone as far as he can go, let him have at once such powers as are necessary to protect our flag and maintain the rights of our citizens at home and abroad. He had no fear of the abuse of such power by the present Executive or any that may follow him. The President is almost powerless abroad. Every other chief magistrate has the power, not only to repel, but to punish outrages on his nationality; and why should not the chief magistrate of this Republic have power ample and full in aid of our flag? And instead of having any apprehension that that power will be abused, Mr. DOUGLAS' only fear was that it would not be exercised often enough. We cannot protect our commerce in the Gulf and the Carribean Sea without power in the Executive to punish promptly. The British name is respected and ours despised among the Spanish-Americans, because the British take instant reparation; whereas the Mexican and other weak Republics know that the President has no instant power, and in the delay of negotiations reparation is lost. Mr. DOUGLAS held, therefore, the general policy to keep the President clothed with power to protect citizens outside of the United States by summary process, without going through old formula of resolutions that the aggressors must not do it again. He was in hopes there would have been no speeches, but that the bill would have been passed unanimously, without a word, which expression of sentiment would have carried more force than the army or navy.

Mr. HAYNE, of South Carolina, spoke in praise of the gallantry of the navy, who, he said, would go to the bottom to do their duty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was proceeding to address the Senate in support of the resolutions, adding that it was also our duty to see that our flag be not prostituted by men engaged in the slave trade, but the special order coming up, he concluded by moving that the President is hereby authorized and empowered to employ the naval power of the United States, and send the same to the scenes of the recent outrages, with instructions to capture the ships which have committed or may commit these belligerent acts.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was taken up and further debated.

Mr KING's amendment for the Brooklyn Custom House provoked renewed discussion, and was finally lost.

Pending other amendments the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 29, 1858.

The House passed the bill establishing post-roads and then went into the consideration of private bills, twenty of which were passed.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., said that while the whole country, from one end to the other, is excited relative to the outrages committed on our flag and vessels, and while the Senate chamber was ringing with the same subject, it seemed to him that the House should take some action; he, therefore, asked leave to introduce a bill to restrain and repress the outrages on our flag and citizens, and to give the President authority in the premises.

Mr. GARNETT, of Va., being opposed to converting the government into a military despotism, objected.

Adjourned.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The following Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations was presented in the Senate, by Mr. MASON, on Friday:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate instructing them "to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to enable the President of the United States to protect American vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere," and to whom has also been referred the message of the President of the United States communicating, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, information concerning the recent search or seizure of American vessels by foreign armed cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, have had the same under consideration, and now

REPORT:

The documents accompanying the message of the President show a series of aggressive acts on the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, and off the West India Islands, by the naval forces of Great Britain, of a character so marked and extraordinary as to have fixed the attention of the country.

American vessels, pursuing the paths of lawful commerce on the high seas, or passing near the American coast from one domestic port to another, under the flag of their country, have been pursued, fired into, and compelled to stop by the public force of a foreign power; questioned as to their destination, their cargo, and the character of their crew; required to submit to an examination of their seapapers, and to a scrutiny into the objects and purpose of their voyage.

In other instances, American vessels anchored in the harbor of a friendly power, at the port of Sagua la Grande, in the Island of Cuba, have been subjected to a police inquisition by the same foreign power, and in like manner required to exhibit their papers, and to submit to questions as to their destination, the cause of their absence from home, and the number and character of their crews.

It would appear from the letter of the Consul of the United States at Havana, (a document accompanying the message,) that no less than *fifteen* American vessels lying in the harbor, or in port at Sagua la Grande, were made to undergo this humiliating system of espionage; whilst six vessels on the high seas in the Gulf of Mexico, bearing their country's flag, were, as above stated, by actual exhibition and use of force, endangering, in some instances, the lives of those on board, compelled to stop and submit to detention, until a boarding officer was satisfied in such questions as it was his pleasure to put.

Besides the instances above cited, officially communicated with the President's message in reply to a call of the Senate, each successive arrival from the infested quarter brings intelligence of new and additional aggressions of like character, committed by the same Power, on vessels bearing the flag of the United States.

It has occasionally happened heretofore, under circumstances of misapprehension, or misconstruction of orders, or from other and like causes, that vessels of the United States have been subjected by the armed force of a foreign Power to visitation and search in violation of international law, and in derogation of the independence of our flag, and in such isolated cases the honor of the country may have been sufficiently violated by a disclaimer of intended wrong or by rebuke of the officer offending. But the continuous and persevering character of the aggressions now brought to the notice of the country, committed by a Power with whom we are at peace, and almost within sight of our shores, is sufficient to arouse the just indignation of the country, and calls, in the opinion of the committee, *for the most prompt and efficient measures to arrest at once, and to end finally and forever, the commission of like indignities to our flag.*

The documents accompanying the Message disclose the fact that these acts of visitation and examination of American vessels were sought to be justified under the plea of necessity for the suppression of the Slave-trace, supposed to be or actually carried out, between Africa and the Island of Cuba.

The Committee will not go into any inquiry in reference to such alleged necessity. It is sufficient for them to know that *the assent of the United States, although often invoked, has never been yielded to any such system of police on the seas.* They rest on the position, not to be controverted, that by no principle of international law, can a vessel under the flag of its country be visited or detained on the high seas in time of peace by any foreign power under any pretext, or or for any purpose whatever *without the consent of those over whom the flag waves.*

Without going at large into the questions heretofore involved as to the rights of independent nations on that common highway of the world—the open sea—the Committee deem this, nevertheless, a fit occasion to declare the principles always maintained by the United States as regulating the use of the open or high seas in time of peace, and from which are derived rights to the people of the United States admitting no restraint or qualification, and to be maintained at whatever cost.

There is no right of visitation, far less of search, to be exercised in time of peace by any nation on the ships or vessels of other nations, nor can there be so long as the laws of the civilized world touching the freedom of the sea are respected by civilized men. Such claim, therefore, having no foundation in law or in the comity of nations, can *never be tolerated by an independent power but in derogation of her sovereignty.* Neither is there any distinction to be drawn in the claim of *right* between visitation at sea by the armed vessels of a foreign power when unattended by examination and search, and such visitation when so attended.

The offence and violation of public law consists in the *visitation*, without regard to its purpose, when claimed as a *right*, against the will of the party subjected to it. Were it otherwise, there would follow, of course, the correlative right to arrest and detain the vessel until the visitation is effected.

The Committee find these principles admitted and inforced by the opinions and the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, both in this country and in Great Britain.

[The case of the *Manana Flora*, in the Supreme Court of the United States, reported in 11 Wheaton, page 1. And in England, the case of *Le Louis*, decided by Lord STOWELL in 1817, and reported in Dodson's Admiralty Reports, vol. 2, page 210.]

They are founded in two simple elemental principles of public law: First, in the equality of all independent State; and, second, the common use by all recognized States of the open sea as a highway in time of peace.

Such are the rights and immunities of our citizens navigating the ocean, which have been flagrantly violated and outraged by armed vessels of a foreign power, in time of profound peace, and in some instances almost within sight of our own shores.

Indignant as the American people are, and ought to be, at the character and persistent repetition of such aggressions, yet their occurrence and gravity will opportunely supply the occasion, *to end, now and forever, all future question as to this right of visitation at sea between the United States and the offending Power.* And the Committee refrain only from recommending at once such additional legislation as would be most effectual to protect the commerce of the country from aggressions of the character thus brought to the notice of the Senate, from the fact that the President (as shown by the letter of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying the message) has already ordered all the disposable force of the country into the infested quarter, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These are preventive measures only, and temporary in their character, but, in the judgment of the Committee, go to the full extent of the power of the Executive in the absence of legislative provision. It is believed, however, they will arrest for the present further like offences in the quarter whence they have proceeded.

It appears further from these documents that the altered state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain, which must arise from this aggressive conduct of her armed vessels, has been already brought to the notice of that power, by communications from the Secretary of State addressed both to the British Minister here, and to the Minister of the United States at London.

It cannot be known until the result of these communications is laid before Congress how far the acts in question will be avowed or disclaimed by the Government held responsible. It is the earnest hope of the Committee that the course that Government may adopt will be of a character to satisfy the just demands of this Government, and, at the same time, to furnish a guarantee against the repetition of the offence. Nothing short of this, in the opinion of the Committee, will be compatible with peaceful relations between the two countries.

In the present posture of the affair, therefore, the Committee forbear from recommending any additional legislation to enable the President to protect American vessels on the high seas from foreign powers. But they will not forbear the declaration, *that such legislation must be promptly supplied should the result show that it is needed to afford instant and full immunity to vessels engaged in lawful commerce on the high seas from all arrest, molestation, or detention, made under any pretext or from any quarter.*

In conclusion, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved (As the judgment of the Senate,) That American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign Power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated violations of this immunity, committed by vessels-of-war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent seas by firing into, interrupting, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unqualified and final disposition of the subject, by the Government of Great Britain and the United States touching the rights involved as shall preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate, that, if it become necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied as will give the Executive Power as will make such protection effectual.

Second Letter from Lord Napier to the American Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1858.

SIR: It is again my duty, under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, to communicate to you some additional particulars respecting the recent revival of the African Slave-Trade, under the fraudulent assumption of the American flag. I have thought it right, at the same time, to select from the correspondence of Her Majesty's officers certain passages, which indicate the origin of the present traffic, and illustrate the system under which it is carried on, in the hope, that information, thus imparted, may be serviceable to the Government of the United States in their endeavors to suppress this increasing evil.

In the accompanying extract of a dispatch from Capt. BURGESS, of Her Majesty's ship *Hecate*, it is stated that the late expansion of the Slave-Trade has been stimulated by the formation of a Company, in Cuba, styled the "Expedition of Africa," the existence of which is avowed, and which is supported by a house of notorious opulence. This Association have deliberately adopted the use of American vessels and assumed the American flag for the purposes of their nefarious commerce. The same report alleges that the *Charles*, of Baltimore, a vessel which I recently announced to you as having been wrecked by her crew, and destroyed by her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, cleared at the Custom-House, at New-Orleans, with articles inscribed in her manifest which might have awakened the suspicions said of the Federal Authorities, and justified the detention of the ship.

Her Majesty's commissioner at Loanda, in a dispatch, of which a copy is inclosed herewith, relates that a brig of 240 tons, without colors or papers, has been taken by Her Majesty's ship *Myrmidon*, being fitted for the Slave-trade. The master of this vessel, a citizen of the United States, declares that he had fitted out at New-York, and had baffled the precautions of the Federal authorities; which we know, however, to have been strenuously exerted at that port. An American ensign, floating astern, intimated the national character, previously assumed by the captured slaver. The British cruiser *Alecto*, has been so fortunate as to make prize of two vessels, the *Louis McLane* and the *Clara Williams*, both equipped for the trade, both hoisting American colors, for the purpose of deception, and both exhibiting papers of a character so fraudulent or imperfect as to constitute no evidence of American nationality.

The *James Buchanan* has escaped with a cargo of 300 slaves, though chased by Her Majesty's ship *Teazer*, under steam and canvas, for 140 miles. In reporting this incident, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos states that a very fast steam-slaver is expected on the coast; a new feature in the trade, one which marks the perseverance and resources of the slave-dealer, and which will, no doubt, incite the Governments of Great Britain and the United States to the adoption of corresponding means of repression.

NAPIER.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the British Aggressions—The Case of Commodore Paulding—The Tehuantepec Railroad—The Administration and Senator Douglas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 29, 1858.

The report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs on the British Aggressions is a very strong assertion of nothing at all, and is altogether a judicious paper. It is truly asserted that the country can repose in the patriotism of the Executive. This report was a consequence of the Message. If the President, having all the information which the country contains on the subject in question, thought it not proper to make any recommendation to Congress, it could not have been, and of course it was not, expected that Congress would make any to the Executive. The Committee is right in the conclusion that the honor of the nation is safe in the hands of Gen. CASS, who is a soldier, and of Mr. BUCHANAN, who is a statesman and a diplomatist.

I would not risk my reputation for sagacity, however, by asserting the positive opinion that Great Britain will explain and apologize. The influence of Lord PALMERSTON upon the Administration seems to be almost as strong when out of office as when in. There is no proof that either Lord DERBY or his predecessor are not aware of what their Lieutenants only fifteen days from Downing-street are doing among the Yankee coasters. And it is certainly improbable that the latter would have acted without peremptory orders.

I am the more incredulous as to this expected disavowal by the British Government, because I know it to be the fact that dispatches are anticipated from Mr. DALLAS before the end of the Session, giving it as his opinion that the acts we complain of have been committed in the deliberate assertion of the right of visit. I doubt whether this claim will be relinquished or mitigated. It is still more doubtful whether it is not well founded, and whether it is not as necessary for the efficient protection of American commerce as for the enforcement of British pretensions. The sovereignty of the seas is in all nations which have ships. Every ship of war is a police agent, which necessarily must have the right of arresting and examining suspected offenders. Pirates hoist any flag but that of their pursuers. Will it be pretended that an American man-of-war has not the right to stop and ascertain the real character of a ship wearing the British flag, which is suspected upon probable ground of being a pirate? It would be as sensible to say that a constable shall not stop a burglar, because he appears in the stolen coat of a parson.

The Committee justly describe the British outrages in and near the Cuban ports as intolerable, and not to be suffered to pass without exacting signal reparation. They are examples of the gross abuse of the right of visit. If a police officer arrest a man in a parson's coat, who is a parson, the officer will suffer for it, and so must the British here.

The persecution of Commodore PAULDING for arresting WALKER will make our naval officers very careful about bringing in the *Styx* or the *Buzzard*, and will make them less anxious to catch the Tartar, than Mr. TOOMBS is to have them do it.

It ought to be mentioned that General CASS refused to intervene for the protection of Commodore PAULDING against the civil suits of the Allibusters sent by him back to the United States, upon the ground that they had no legal right to do it; but that the Commodore could find a remedy by appealing to Congress.

The A. G. SLOO division of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company have memorialized Congress to interpose between them and the party represented by M. LE SERE and Senator BENJAMIN. They represent that Mr. SLOO, ELWOOD PEIRCE, and their coadjutors have been defrauded of their right to control the Company, and possess its property by the issue of fictitious stock, which was used to vote down Col. SLOO and his associates, and was then canceled. The combination on each side is very powerful, and enlists nearly the whole Democratic portion of the Senate. Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, appears to be the leading supporter of the Sloo and Fisher interest, and Col. HUMPHREY MARSHALL is its most able champion in the House.

The Benjamin division sought some weeks ago to avail themselves of a general law to obtain from the Post-Office department a contract for a semi-monthly mail from New-York and New-Orleans to San Francisco, at a yearly compensation of $285,000. Postmaster-General BROWN had agreed to their terms, when the Sloo men appeared with a protest. The matter was debated in Cabinet, and remains suspended. This affair may possibly become serious, seeing that Mr. SLOO, his agents, and his associates are in corporeal possession of all the works upon the Isthmus called a road, and over which communication must pass, and they threaten to defend their right to exclusive use by force and arms, if necessary.

It would seem, from the wavering course of the *Union*, that the Administration is determined to impose conditions upon Mr. DOUGLAS' readmission to the party. After many voluntary editorial compliments to the "honorable and distinguished Senator from Illinois," and even after a piece of advice *gratis* to he Buchanan division of the Democracy in Illinois, to give up their organization, pretermit their proposed Convention of the 8th of June, and adopt the nominations and platform of the Douglas Convention of April last,—the organ came down yesterday with an official edict, half a column long, bearing the hue and the odor of regular White House Democracy, informing the loyal fellowers of the Administration that Mr. DOUGLAS and the Anti-Lecomptonites generally were still in quarantine, and could not be admitted to general circulation among the healthy members of the party, until fumigated, drenched in acids, and otherwise purged of their infection.

As to Mr. DOUGLAS' self he is engaged in his regular Senatorial duties content, as his friends say, to earn the character of a patriotic statesman, whether he gets it or not. He regards all the compurgings of the organ, whether official or officious, as of no force nor effect upon his position. This is the opinion only it is proper to add, of those Anti-Lecomptonians who have not yet made their peace. A.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT SAGUA.

The American Brig John A. Taylor Boarded and Searched—Statement of the Captain—A Spanish Posse Sent to Protect American Ships.

By the arrival at this port, on Saturday, of the brig *John A. Taylor*, from Sagua la Grande, we have received the particulars of the last reported case of the boarding of an American vessel by a boat from the British war steamer *Styx*. Captain JAMES YOUNG, the master of the brig *John A. Taylor*, of St. George, Me., states that he sailed from Pensacola on the 17th of March for Sagua la Grande, with a cargo of lumber, where he arrived April 1. He had discharged, and received on board about half a cargo of sugar and molasses, on the 8th of MAY. His vessel lay well up in the harbor, and was receiving cargo, as usual, by lighters. On Sunday, the 2d of May, Captain YOUNG was on board the brig *C. F. O'Brien*, holding conversation with Captain WATT, when that vessel was boarded by the boat from the *Styx*. The particulars of the visit to the *O'Brien* have been published. When the British Lieutenant had completed the inspection of this vessel, Captain YOUNG inquired of him if he intended to visit the brig *John A. Taylor*. The officer said he did. "Then," said Capt. YOUNG, "perhaps I can save you some trouble, as I am the master of the vessel," pointing at her, as she lay at a short distance with her colors flying. "I see you have your colors flying," said the officer. (The *O'Brien* had not hoisted her colors, and when the two captains first saw the boat approaching, they remarked it must be a Spanish officer come to fine the brig for not displaying them on Sunday, such omission being construed as intentional disrespect to the authorities.) He asked Capt. YOUNG the same questions that he had put to Capt. WATT, as to where he was last from, his cargo, destination, name of owners, and *whether he had any guns on board*, all of which Capt. YOUNG answered, presuming that he should hear no more from him. The officer took down his replies. He then left, and boarded from ten to fifteen vessels during the day, and finally went on board his steamer, which lay outside the reef.

On the following week, viz., about the 10th of May, the same boat, with the same officer, came on board of the *John A. Taylor*, as she lay with her colors flying. He walked aft without ceremony, and addressing the Captain, repeated the questions he had put to him the week previous. Captain YOUNG reminded the officer that he had already seen him on board the *O'Brien* a week previous, and answered all his questions. "And what right have you to come on board my vessel to ask these questions?" inquired Captain YOUNG. The officer deigned no reply, except to say that he did not remember ever seeing him before.

The Captain, meantime, had walked into his cabin, closely followed by the British official, who demanded to see his register. "You have been boarding vessels in the harbor all day, and should know that my papers are where all the others are—at the Consulate's, ashore," said Capt. YOUNG. After a few more words the inquisitive gentleman departed. There were lying in the harbor at this time, one ship, two brigs, two schooners, and the bark *Vivid Light* of New-York, from Havana.

There was great excitement among the people ashore, and the Spanish officials were loud and vehement in their denunciations of the British cruisers.

The American Consul having sent down word to the Captains that he would pay their expenses if they would go up to the town (twelve miles by the railroad) and make depositions to the facts complained of, the Captains in port, proceeded in a body to *Sagua la Grande*, and made their declarations as desired.

On the 13th the Captain of the port dispatched twenty-five armed police officers to the spot, with directions to protect the American or any other vessels within their jurisdiction from further molestation.

One of the fore and aft schooners above referred to, which came into the harbor from Cardenas, with a load of lumber, was headed off by the *Styx*, which made signs for her to heave to. Capt. YOUNG asked the Spanish pilot what he should do. "Oh, we have seen that fellow round here before; we pay no attention to him," rejoined the pilot, and kept his course. The *Styx* tacked and got out of his way. Capt. YOUNG sailed from Sagua on the 14th, and was not molested on the passage home. He considers it the duty of the United States Government to take some notice of these outrages.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Rejection of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

M. Felix Belly's Mission to Central America.

His Successful Intrigues Against the United States.

DEFIANCE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Important Proclamation of President Martinez.

Offensive and Defensive Alliance of the Five Central American States.

THEIR INDEPENDENCE GUARANTEED BY FRANCE.

COL. KINNEY FILLIBUSTERING.

His Unsuccessful Attack on Greytown, and Escape to Aspinwall.

The Rejection of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

By the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* at this port on Saturday, we have received late and important news from the Central American States and from New-Granada.

It was reported by the last mail that the Yrissari treaty had been ratified, but this report was incorrect. The treaty was ratified by the Nicaraguan Assembly by a vote of ten to five, but President MARTINEZ has refused to give it his signature, and has sent it back with amendments. He refuses to sanction the presence of American troops within Nicaraguan territory. The event has created no little excitement in the country.

President MARTINEZ has issued an important proclamation, which will be found below, to the people of all the Central American States.

It was stated that an alliance offensive and defensive had been entered into by the five States, and their independence guaranteed by France.

To the intrigues of M. BELLY, an Agent of the Emperor NAPOLEON, is attributed the rejection of the Yrissari Treaty.

We learn by this arrival that Colonel KINNEY has made an unsuccessful attempt at filibustering in Greytown, on the 25th of April Colonel KINNEY, with men armed to the teeth, hauled down the Mosquito flag, hoisted in its stead the Nicaraguan colors, forced his way into the Mayor's house, and forcibly dragged him out as a prisoner. The citizens were up in arms directly, and a message was sent to Captain KENNEDY, of the *Jamestown*, for assistance who came on shore immediately, with an armed boat's crew.

The Colonel and his party had been taken to Aspinwall.

Full and very interesting details of this news will be found in our correspondence, herewith published.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

The United States Mail Steamship *Columbus*, Capt J. M. Dow, which arrived here on the evening of the 6th instant, brings us very important news from Nicaragua. It appears that, in common with Gen. LAMAR our Minister, we have all been most beautifully humbugged by President MARTINEZ in relation to the CASS-YRISSARI Treaty. When I wrote you last, everybody thought the treaty had, so far as Nicaragua is concerned, become an irrevocable law, it having been sent in to Congress by President MARTINEZ, and been approved by it, in joint session, by a vote of 10 against 5. Indeed, on the 29th of March, President MARTINEZ allowed himself to be congratulated by General LAMAR on the final passage of the treaty, and told him he had forwarded an official copy of it, that same day, to YRISSARI, at New-York! Gen. LAMAR left the President under the full belief that he should receive the official copy for his Government on the next day. But he was not long left under this illusion. It began to be whispered about that there was some hitch in the affair, and in a few days the General learned that the President *would not only not sign it, but that probably he would call a new session of Congress to reconsider the vote approving it.*

When it became certain that this would be the case, our Minister's rage at the deception that had been used towards him, knew no bounds. So indignant was he that he upbraided the President personally for his bad faith.

Gen. LAMAR, it is said, quotes from the Psalms of David: "Lo! I have said in mine haste, all men are liars," but he adds: "If David had lived in Nicaragua, he might have said it at his *leisure*."

Let us see what has occurred thus to set us all aback on this Nicaragua Protectorate. Señor IRISARRI had instructions from the Duumvirate of Generals JEREZ and MARTINEZ to initiate (if he should be recognized as Nicaraguan Minister by the Government of the United States) a similar treaty to that which was finally agreed to. About the time, or previous to the conclusion of the treaty between YRISSARI and Gen. CASS, Gen. MARTINEZ was elected President of Nicaragua. The Government of Nicaragua professed then to be highly pleased with the stipulations of the treaty—there then being danger of WALKER's return—and did everything, apparently, to make them acceptable to the people. But, in the meantime, the danger being over, MARTINEZ, who has always laid the blame of the Walker fillibuster war upon the United States went to work, secretly, to defeat the instrument. After much delay, and when pressed to lay the document before the legally constituted Assembly, he finally did so, but with no expectation that that body would ratify it. But, to his great disappointment they *did* ratify it without any modification.

About this time, M. FELIX BELLY, a bitter American-hating Frenchman, full of wind and gas, but of good address and plausible speech, appeared on the scene, claiming publicly no diplomatic powers, it is true but no doubt possessing secret instructions from the Emperor, encouraging and stimulating the prejudices of the "Latin" against the "Vulcanic" race—and suddenly Nicaragua plumes her wings, which have been plastered to her sides like a wet hen's, and soars away into the seventh heaven of poetry and patriotism. BELLY painted to President MARTINEZ the grandeur his country might attain as the architect of a great Central American Union—how they could then not only defy fillibusterism, but the United States themselves—hinted broadly at European support, and warned them that the Nicaraguan treaty was the first step towards the speedy enslavement of the whole group. Then it was that MARTINEZ, boiling over with patriotism, issued the following proclamation:

THOMAS MARTINEZ,

General of Division and President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants, and to all the people of Central America:

Our great family, divided into five nationalities, thus presents to the cupidity of those who envy the fertility of our soil and the topographical position of our precious Isthmus; this division is the cause of the tenacity of those marauding attacks upon us, which assume a thousand forms, in order to accomplish their purposes of robbery and extermination. It is the reason of our lack of progress in the midst of many elements of prosperity; and it will be the means of our total ruin if we obstinately persist in this alienation. Division causes injustice and misfortune to weigh so heavily upon us, that it has corrupted our morality; while that isolated interest is converted into State policy, majority is held as a right, and the sword as a title.

Our race and our name are about to encounter the last dangers. Vandalism, which even now maintains its threatening attitude, has invaded us in the midst of our confidence, as you have seen, has insulted our hearths, has burned our towns, and has outraged our independence. Whilst such things have occurred, and new outrages are being prepared, it appears to me to be a crime for us to sleep so profoundly, remaining divided when we should increase our strength and unite these elements of resistance to cause our rights to be respected, or to die without seeing the last days of our country.

We have reached an epoch in which it is necessary to think seriously of defending with decision, loyalty and constancy the soil that the waves that Providence has assigned us in the distribution of its gifts, opposing a clique to the torrent of adventurers who are seeking to overwhelm us, under pain of cowardly losing this soil and these waters, with our towns, our religion, and our public liberties. We should march straight forward, guided by a single authority, directed by a single government. With this idea, I propose to raise my feeble voice, and to offer the coöperation which I can lend as President of Nicaragua. I should be a traitor to my country and to my conscience did I not say to the Government and to the people of Central America: *Let us unite; let us form of the five Republics a single State, as we were of old, and as it is necessary we should be again, that we may appear more great, more strong and more respected.*

What frivolous political reasons separate us, diverting a people identical in everything? Our divided policy is a false policy, which the general sentiment condemns, and which daily facts protest against; it is the policy of an unwise localism, the offspring of unworthy provincial rivalries, and which has produced the bitter fruits that we are now harvesting. Let us abjure it, then, in the conviction that the principle which unites individualities is the principle which creates great nations, and which presides at the progress of civilization and humanity.

Shameful would it be for me to oppose myself to the destinies of Nicaragua, seeking to preserve the Presidency, converting a personal ambition into an efficient hindrance to the union of Central America. What ambition should be mine? An ambition to defeat effectually the designs of he enemies of my country. They look with favor upon our five nationalities, that they may sneer at us, and that they may consummate their iniquitous end. I congratulate myself that my ambition shall not serve them to oppose the reintegration of the Republic of Central America. On the contrary, I now address the governments of our brothers, inviting the five Presidents to unite at some place, and then deliberate upon the means of securing a General Government that shall put an end to our little differences, and exalt our national dignity. Great would be my delight if in my place of commencing my constitutional period of the Presidency, I could resign the authority conferred upon me into the hands of the President of the Republic of Central America.

I call upon my countrymen, of all political parties, to exert themselves in the great work of the regeneration of the nation. The political forms which occupy your thoughts are nothing if they do not secure the existence of the benefits which they seek. To be or not to be, is now the question—let us disc

ed the American Treaty, and saw in it the only remedy for the distracted state of things here, and their indignation, silent, but deep, is now venting itself against MARTINEZ for the course he has taken. With the exception of the Legitimist and American-hating town of Granada, there is not a puebla in Nicaragua but is enthusiastically in favor of the measure, and therefore, the President can have no excuse, for he is representing by his veto, the views and wishes of nothing more than a mere faction. However, MARTINEZ warmly sympathizes with this faction, for there is not a man within the length and breadth of Central America, that hates Americans more fiercely than he does.

The Leon party, who supported the Treaty from the beginning, will not submit to the *veto*, and will use every effort to carry it over the head of the President. But if they should fail in this, they do not hesitate to say that they will resort to a revolution. Leon is filled with military chiefs such as SINEDO, JEREZ, CHILLON, and GUERRERO, all of whom are thirsting for throat-cutting, and against nobody do they practice it with so much gusto, as against their old enemies of Granada. It is probable that their threats will cause several of the Granada members of the Assembly, to fuse with the Leonese party and ratify the Treaty. Should they engage in another revolution, it is their intention to invite the Americans to come again and assist them. HENNINGSEN, who is very popular, would be their choice. In a conversation at which I was present, a few days ago, General JEREZ, of Leon, expressed the most unqualified admiration for the military genius of General HENNINGSEN, and for his generous traits of character. When I tell you this was said in the presence of several leading men from different sections of Nicaragua, all of whom acquiesced completely in his views, you will be able to form some idea of the popularity of this gentleman.

M. FELIX BELLY arrived here, by the way of Costa Rica, on the 23d inst. In Costa Rica M. BELLY was *fêted* excessively, and on his departure to Nicaragua was attended by General MORA and half-a-dozen of the other leading dignitaries, and on arriving in Rivas was met by General MARTINEZ, who had journeyed all the way down from Managua to meet him. How disgusting this wretched adulation to a man who comes hither with no diplomatic titles, and whose only claim to the regard of Central Americans consists in the unsparing abuse of the United States that abounds throughout his writings.

It is generally thought that the refusal of MARTINEZ to sign the American Treaty was produced by M. BELLY. General LAMAR, our Minister, had been given to understand by Señor MARTINEZ that he would sign the treaty instantly on its passing the Assembly, but M. BELLY, when in Greytown, hearing of the probabilities of the success of the treaty, sent off his agent, one DR BARNIL, post haste for Managua with letters for the President. What these letters were, we do not know, only that they arrived just as the President was about to sign the treaty, and that then he instantly shifted about and vetoed some of the articles. But this intriguing of Frenchmen will do us no harm. The mass of the people in Nicaragua have a great love for our people and institutions, and however great may be the attachment of the Executive for foreign despotisms, it will have no other effect than to make him unpopular with his constituents.

The newspapers here, which are nothing but mouthpieces of the Government, have been first and foremost in opposition to the the American treaty. For the last few weeks they have teemed with articles indecently abusive of the United States, and with menaces against the Assembly to defeat the treaty. The Assembly, however, are a little too independent to pay any attention to them, and will, I believe, act upon their sober convictions, even though all Central America should join in denouncing them. Lately there have appeared, in these papers, articles written by M. BELLY, or his agents, warning the people against ratifying the treaty, and using every argument to cause its defeat, and at the same time containing the most scandalous calumnies against the United States. These slanders would be ineffective were it not that they go uncontradicted, and from frequent repetition may come to be believed. There are, in Central America. but six newspapers. They are printed weekly, and each contains about as much material as four columns of the TIMES. In these are printed the Governmental decrees, religious notices, obituaries, and the rest, say one page, is devoted to phillipics against *los Americanos*, and accounts of the late war in which they triumphed over the Anglo Saxons. Of these papers, one is printed in the city of Guatemala, one in San Salvador, one in Honduras, two in Nicaragua, and one in Costa Rica. These are the lights by which Central America is guided in her progress and civilization. Need it be wondered then that her steps are LOT onward!

Of late, we have had rumors of the arrival on the Musquito coast of an expedition from the United States. They are not believed to be true, for if they were, there would be a general *stampede*, for the name of WALKER is little less formidable and terrible here than that of Satan himself. This story found its rise in the arrival in Chontales of a number of Musquito Sambos, who stated that a small vessel, loaded with white men, had landed on the coast, and were making preparations to enter the country. As no one has been received that Col. KINNEY is off again "on parts unknown," it is generally supposed that it is he who has landed on the coast, and caused this fright to the natives. The Government feels no enmity to KINNEY, and would, I believe, encourage him in colonizing on the Atlantic coast.

The Government has granted a most important privilege to an American, Mr. JAMES THOMAS, formerly, I believe, of New-Orleans. It has given him the exclusive privilege of tanning leather in the Republic for a term of five years. The State of Nicaragua produces some 60,000 hides of cattle of the best quality, half that number of deer skins annually, together with many other valuable skins, all of which may be purchased here at one-third of their value in the United States. The tanning of hides can be conducted, I imagine, more cheaply than in the United States, for labor is very cheap, and there is no end to the excellent barks and plants that may be used in the process. This privilege will be a fortune to the possessor.

A treaty is under a process of registration between Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the adjustment of all pending questions. By the provisions of this treaty the two governments will hold in comon Punta Arenas, on the right bank of the mouth of the San Juan, until Nicaragua shall gain possession of Greytown, Punta Arenas to be then given up to Costa Rica.

Costa Rica to hold jurisdiction over the territory on the right bank of the river San Juan, from the mouth to within one league of Castillo Viejo. From this point its jurisdiction will extend up to within one league of the river and lake Nicaragua, until reaching Sabou, when the boundary line will be directly across from thence to the middle of Salinas Bay on the Pacific. But the treaty provides that although Costa Rica shall own the right bank of the river below from three miles below Castillo Rapids, she shall have no jurisdiction over the river. It will be seen by this that Costa Rica will have no port on the river above the Castilio Rapids, nor on Lake Nicaragua. This treaty emanates from Costa Rica, and will, it is thought, be highly acceptable to Nicaragua.

On the 23d of April, ESCALENTA, Vice-President o Costa Rica, issued a decree according land privileges to foreign settlers. A strip of land 500 yards deep nas been set apart on both banks of the river Sarapiqui, from its mouth to its confluence with the river San Juan. To every actual settler will be given a section of ground containing 50,000 square yards; each section having a front of 100 yards on the river and a depth of 500 feet—streets of 20 yards in width are to be left between the sections. Settlers are allowed two years in which to take possession, but will lose their privilege, if after five years they have not commenced to cultivate the ground. If any settlers desires to undertake a plantation of cacao, and will plant it within five years, he will be granted a section 100 yards on the river. and 1 000 yards deep.

Any foreigner who desiras to accept these concessions can address himself at once to the Judge of Hacienda, or to the Commandant of Sarapigui, as may be most convenient, declaring his intention to become a citizen of Costa Rica; and asking possession of the first land he is desired to cultivate. The Judge will, thereupon, order the Commandant to deliver the land, taking note of the name, sex, age, &c., of the settler. The title deed for the land will not be given until the settler has been in actual possession for five years.

Severe earthquake shakes were experienced in Granada and the adjacent country, on Sunday, the 25th inst. Several houses were thrown down, but happily there was no loss of life. The shocks were eight in number, and lasted through the afternoon and night. There was the greatest consternation amongst the inhabitants, and all night long, the great plaza was filled with terrified crowds, some marching in procession, with images of the Virgin, others on their knees, but each and all praying and chanting, making a scene altogether picturesque and extraordinary. I would advise all who are troubled with *ennui*, and would like a new sensation, to try an earthquake, such as we had here last Sunday, for instance, and they would get their wish to their heart's content. The earthquake was caused by agitation of the Volcano of Massaya, but, strange to say, the town of Massaya, situated at the base of the mountain, was almost imperceptibly affected. It is now eight years since an earthquake of any magnitude has been experienced in Nicaragua.

A lady, well known to Americans who have visited Nicaragua, and remarkable for her unoustentatious piety, Señora Doña SABINA SELVA, died a few days since, in this city, at an advanced age. During the dark period of WALKER'S war, many a poor youth, breathing his last, far, far from his native home, owed the only comfort and solace of his closing hours to her. Her family were of the party of Gen. WALKER, and one of her sons was killed in the battle of Guadaloupe, and two others are now in exile.

Of Transit matters, "all that we know, is that nothing can be known." The country is full of transit agents, who make all sorts of predictions as to when the road will be opened; but it is now generally thought that it will not be this year. Is it not a pity that this fair land should be at the mercy of a handful of bickering transit speculators? NICARAGUA.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

COL. KINNEY ATTEMPTS TO GET POSSESSION OF THE TOWN—ARRESTS AND IMPRISONS THE MAYOR—KINNEY AND HIS PARTY GET INTO PRISON THEMSELVES—COME NEAR BEING HANGED—CAPITULATE AND ARE SAVED THROUGH THE INTERVENTION OF COMMANDER KENNEDY OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR JAMESTOWN—KINNEY AND THE REST ESCAPE TO ASPINWALL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

On or about the 10th of April, some twelve or fifteen stupid fellows, headed by Colonel KINNEY, claimant of the Sheppard Mosquito grant, sailed from Aspinwall in the bark *Osprey*, for San Juan del Norte; the Colonel having an idea that the action of Nicaragua on the American Treaty, might in some way inure to his benefit. On the 17th the bark arrived at Greytown, when KINNEY landed with his companions, and in the evening took forcible possession of a house he had formerly owned, in defiance of the authorities of the town, although the mortgage he had left on the house had been foreclosed, and the property had regularly passed into the hands of WOOD & SON. This was on Saturday. Col. KINNEY was left undisturbed on Sunday, but on Monday the Purser of the United States sloop *Jamestown*, exerted himself with both parties to have the matter left to arbitration, which was agreed to; three arbitrators were named, bonds were entered into to abide by their decision, and one week from date allowed for them to give in their verdict. On the 25th, KINNEY and his associates prepared a Nicaraguan flag, and on Sunday about mid-day, proceeded to where the Mosquito flag was hoisted, pulled it down, and raised the Nicaraguan ensign in its place. To this act the town authorities offered no opposition.

The Colonel's next act was to address a letter to the Mayor, of which the following is a correct copy:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA.
Sunday, April 25, 1858.

To Julius Wolff, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The people of San Juan del Norte having called upon me to assume the power *pro. tem.*, desire me to notify you that, owing to the late treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the former Government and your office are annulled from this time forth.

H. L. KINNEY.

Shortly after sending this document to the Mayor, Col. KINNEY ordered some of his party to ask Mr WOLFF to come down, which the latter refused to do, KINNEY then ordered a warrant to be issued for his arrest, of which I send a copy:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sunday, April 25.

To Captain Pool:

SIR: I hereby order you to proceed, and bring before me at the guard-house, by order of Colonel KINNEY, JULIUS WOLFF, Esq., former Mayor of this city.

G. R. GLIDEON.

Armed with this document, POOL went to the Mayor and demanded his surrender, but the Mayor again refused; POOL then returned for fresh instructions, and received orders to take the Mayor, dead or alive. Accompanied by four or five men, POOL went again to the Mayor's residence, which he found closed against him; after many threats of pulling down the house, one of POOL'S men asked a few moments' private conversation with the Mayor, pledging his word that no one else of the party should enter the house; this was granted, but no sooner was the door opened than the party seized the key, pitched it out of the window and then made Mr. WOLFF prisoner.

On being brought to the guard house, where a large crowd had collected, the Mayor asked Colonel KINNEY the reason why he was thus treated, to which the Colonel replied that he wished to inform him officially of what had taken place, that the flag had been changed, the old government deposed, and his (KINNEY'S) substituted. The Mayor then asked the people if they wished him to resign, to which there was a general cry of "No, no;" the Mayor then asked KINNEY by what authority he had dared to act as he had done, and declared his intention not to resig n. (Loud cheers from the citizens.) KINNEY replied that he acted by authority of Commander KENNEDY of the United States frigate *Jamestown*, and that if the Mayor interfered with the flag, the Commander would call him to account for it—this report had been circulated for two days previous, and was generally credited—the Mayor, on hearing this, said that if KINNEY was backed by the Commander of the man-of war he could not resist, but expressed a wish to have an interview with Commander KENNEDY.

Whilst all this was going on, Mr. PATEN, her British Majesty's Consul, went on board the *Jamestown*, the United States Commercial Agent was sent for, and in about an hour both of these gentlemen, accompanied by Com. KENNEDY, came on shore and had an interview of two hours with Col. KINNEY. After this was over, Mr. PATEN wished to present the Mayor to the Captain, but the latter refused, on the ground that he did not acknowledge his office. After this the Commander went on board, and as it was late, nothing more transpired that night.

The next day a meeting of citizens was held at the Mayor's house, and whilst it was in conclave, KINNEY sent an order to deliver up to him the cannon belonging to the town. This was replied to by an order from the Mayor for KINNEY'S arrest, and just as the Marshal and a large body of citizens were about to put it in force, five of the *Jamestown's* cutters, filled with armed men, were observed pulling towards the shore. The citizens then proceeded to the British Consul's to await the course of events, and were engaged in making a protest when Com. KENNEDY joined them. On hearing of KINNEY'S acts, and how his name had been made use of, the Commander declared that it was done without his permission or approval. He then read the protest, (having at first refused to do so,) and finding KINNEY in the wrong, he said he only wanted to prevent bloodshed. About 8 o'clock he sent a letter to the Mayor, stating that he would not interfere to prevent KINNEY'S arrest, and that he only wished to prevent bloodshed.

Next morning a big crowd collected to aid the authorities in arresting KINNEY. At first he threatened to resist, but at length agreed to surrender to the Americans, and was taken to the guard house.

Com. KENNEDY soon after came on shore, when after much discussion the following document was drawn up and signed by the parties:

We, the undersigned, agree and pledge ourselves, jointly and severally, to accept the asylum tendered us by Captain KENNEDY of the United States ship-of-war *Jame town*, and that we will, this day, proceed on board of the said ship, and remain there without coming on shore to Greytown, until we can avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of leaving by bungo or other conveyance, for the interior of the country: and we pledge ourselves, jointly and severally, that we will not return to this town, except with peaceable and friendly intension to the local authorities and all the residents thereof. This agreement has been concluded by the intervention of Captain KENNEDY, Lieutenant C. G. MCAULEY, United States Marine Corps of the United States ship-of war *Jamestown*, and JULIUS WOLFF, Mayor of the town, and has been accepted by the undersigned in good faith, to which we solemnly pledge ourselves without equivocation or reserve.

Signed in duplicate at Greytown or San Juan del Norte, April 27, 1858.

In the presence of C. H. KENNEDY, Commander United States ship *Jamestown*. C. G. MCCAULEY, United States Marine Corps, and JULIUS WOLFF, Mayor.

H. L. KINNEY,	GEO R. GLIDEON,
R. S POOL M D,	TH. S. BELL,
A. P. DRESSER	

KINNEY and party then went on board the *Jamestown*.

The following day a number of others were arrested and signed the following paper:

We, the undersigned, solemnly pledge ourselves, jointly and severally, without equivocation or mental reserve, that we will acknowledge the local authorities of this town from this time forth and act and be, so long as we remain here, peaceable and quiet, and join in no action to overthrow the Government of the town.

GREYTOWN OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 28, 1858.

R. H. Roberts,	A. S. Harrison, (Aspinwall,)
P. A. Nixon.	Calib Taylor,
John Williams,	John Mack.
Charles J. Augustine,	A. Moore,
F. H. Pelkosh.	

A similar paper was signed by Dr. SOUTHERLAND, Aspinwall,) April 30.

KINNEY and his party, much chop-fallen, arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th instaut in the regular British steamer. The men he had under his command were principally hangers about town at Aspinwall R. S. POOL, "M. D.," is a quack doctor; "Doctor" SOUTHERLAND is a quack ditto.; A. B. HARRISON is the proprietor of a Newfoundland dog; TH. S. BELL is a nephew of Ex-Governor BELL. of Texas, and claimed here to be United States Post office agent for the whole Pacific coast; GEORGE R. "GLIDEON" is a son of Mr. GLIDDAN, a very respectable merchant of Boston, and the rest are probably sons of nobody in particular. The story of the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, a month since, that KINNEY had gone to Greytown with $30,000 in money and $80,000 in goods, is all bosh. The party took down some $2,200 worth of goods in the bark *Osprey*, on which they paid about $1,200 in cash, and they found fools in Aspinwall to trust them for the balance.

It is a great pity that Colonel KINNEY should cling to his monomania about the Mosquito kingdom. He has sacrificed much property in this wild goose-chase, and now bids fair to damage his character, irretrievably, by his connection with such adventurers as accompanied him to Greytown.

It appears that Colonel KINNEY was assisted in his attempt by Mr. C. F. THOMAS, a native of the city of Granada, and who was once a general in WALKER'S army. General THOMAS' excuse for his action was, that he thought the Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua was ratified—and that consequently he thought the flag of Nicaragua ought to be raised at San Juan. F. W. R.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA—THE YRISSARI TREATY—KINNEY'S PROCLAMATION—HOSTILE FEELING AGAINST HIM AT SAN JUAN.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER arrived here a day or two since, in a bungo, from San Juan del Norte, having been four days on the voyage. He reports that he left Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, on the 6th May, which is eight days later than our dates by the *Columbus*. Mr. W. says that a quorum of Congress had not yet got together at Managua for the reconsideration of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, but it was thought that a sufficient number of members would be on the ground in a day or two more. The general *talk* was, that some slight amendments would be made to the treaty.

There is no news from San Juan del Norte. The *Jamestown*, Commander KENNEDY, was at San Juan—the health of the officers and men being good.

WEBSTER, whom VANDERBILT has been using in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to block up the transit, goes to New-York on this steamer. JOHN E. BOOT, Esq., agent of the Stebbins-White Company, also goes forward to make his report. The latter Company have an extension of their charter to the 15th of June; but as the Government is responsible for hindrances thrown in the way of the White Company last November, by the fillibusters, when they contend that they had the boats ready to put on, and as the state of the water in the river does not admit of putting on boats till next November, I do not see how an equitable interpretation of the contract can deprive them of an extension up to that time.

The two river steamers at San Juan del Norte still remain in the hands of Commander KENNEDY, notwithstanding the reports that Mr. COTTRELL, United States Commercial Agent, had been ordered to deliver them over to Nicaragua. I learn this fact from a letter of Commander KENNEDY himself.

Col. CAUTY, with 50 men, to take possession of Punta Arenas, in the name of Costa Rica, in accordance with the terms of the late Rivas treaty, was daily expected at San Juan.

Col. KINNEY goes to New-Orleans on the steamship *Granada* to-day. The following is a copy of the very ungrammatical, opaque and inelegant proclamation issued by Col. KINNEY, on landing at San Juan del Norte.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of San Juan del Norte and its Territory:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time being appropriate for my return, I am once more among you, and shall renew the attempt I once made to elevate you and your interests to a proper standard, and to such an end and aim that they may not suffer in comparison with any other people and Government around and about you.

We witness in every part of the world most salutary changes being effected by the Anglo-Saxon race. Where they appear, lawless revolution, anarchy and chaos give place, (?) and quiet, order and justice is established. We have not yet to learn, without enlighted principles, to govern and direct public affairs. (?) Every country must still crawl on benighthened without commerce, without wealth and industry among her people. Therefore, the late Governorship, to which it was your pleasure to elevate me, I resigned. Not because I did not wish to continue your Governor, but because I had by mistake pledged myself to support an ancient Constitution, which I found, too late, to be inimical to justice, order and liberty. But when that Constitution is annulled, and another, unmistakably liberal in its articles has been substituted and ratified by the people's voice, I shall assume, agreeably to your wishes, the honorable title of your Governor.

The only way I can prove myself worthy of this honor, or deserving of the continuance of your confidence and support, is in looking calmly around me, and learning in what way I can best serve your interests—which, together with your safety, shall continue my chiefest care. In the first place, my efforts shall be applied to securing to you all the advantages arising from the Transit, which is about to be reopened, bringing the passengers, with all the benefits accruing from the travel, directly to the town, and, by a proper understanding, cultivate a good feeling with the company and citizens, which I trust their mutual interes s will secure, agreeable, binding and lasting.

I am not without hopes that the great work which we have so long looked for will be commenced. I refer to the Mammoth Canal which must cross this Isthmus, uniting ocean to ocean forever.

To bring to our shore ships, creating commerce and trade, we should be careful to give every encouragement to agriculture. For, if it is known that we are able to provide for them cargoes, they will seek our shores for our many valuable exports, and leave with a freight as costly as that which can be offered by any country or any people under the sun. I shall endeavor to give you wholesome laws; increase your commerce, by a careful attention to your exports, making it profitable, therefore desirable, for ships of all nations to approach these shores.

You well know the great interest I have taken, and the constant anxiety I have ever felt and exhibited for your welfare, and in regard to the receipt of a proper remuneration for the losses you have suffered by the late bombardment, and you may rest satisfied that I shall not rest cease in my endeavors until something has been done by way of reprisal for those losses. I have already placed before the Government of the United States such a statement of the affair, which must, when known, command universal attention.

When a government affords no protection to a people, it becomes necessary to absolve (?) that government. This, of Mosquito, under a mysterious and undefined Protectorate, has shown itself to be unequal to the task. Under it we have seen our rights invaded; insult upon insult offered; but so long as it served the purposes of a few, no action was thought necessary to remedy the growing evil. 'Tis now we may profit by the changes, and embrace a Protector, with the assured conviction of having a Defender.

In the kindest spirit, then, I return to meet my friends, one and all. During my absence, I am sorry to say, bad men have been in your midst, and that they have influenced your Councils, is too apparent. But now that I am here, I cannot but desire to see those filling your offices honest and able to direct and guide your affairs into a more wholesome channel. From the advice of men high in office and honor, I now act.

The times call loudly for some change, and of a decided nature. This long pampered Mosquito flag, has too long waived over you, and has been the unfortunate emblem of your shame and disgrace. It shall not longer be the means of checking and controlling your destiny. The moment is propitious, and has arrived, when it shall be leveled with the dust, and another, enhanced by the late treaty in value, shall from this date float over you—that of Nicaragua.

H. L. KINNEY, Governor.

A. B. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

THE VERY LATEST FROM NICARAGUA.

ASPINWALL, Friday, May 21, 1858.

The British steamship *Clyde* arrived here last evening, having left San Juan del Norte on the morning of the 19th.

Gen. VEGA, who came down to take possession of Punta Arenas, on the part of the two Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, had returned, having no force with which to effect his object. The river steamers are still held by the *Jamestown*. The *Relief* steamship arrived at San Juan on the 17th. News from Managua to the 9th reports that Congress had not reassembled.

It was said that if Col. KINNEY returned, an old Nicaraguan decree against him would be enforced.

News from Other Central American States.

THE CONVENTION AT RIVAS—VALUABLE STATISTICS OF CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMERCE, &c—REMARKABLE DECLARATIONS OF PRESIDENT MORA—FELIX BELLY—THE YRISSARI TREATY, &C.

U. S. M. STEAMSHIP COLUMBUS, BAY OF PANAMA, Saturday, May 15, 1858.

On our arrival at San Juan del Sur, April 22, we were put in possession of a proclamation, dated Managua, April 10, issued by "THOMAS MARTINEZ, General of Division, and President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to all its Inhabitants and the People of Central America," urging the importance of the consolidation of the five Central American States into one Republic and under one head. The wording of the document is in the style peculiar to these people. [This proclamation will be found in another column.] It is my opinion that it is not so much the fear of another invasion of their soil that prompted the issue of the proclamation, as it was the faint hope it shadowed forth of being the means by which they might probably relieve their State from the almos hopeless bankruptcy into which it has fallen.

On our arrival at San José de Guatemala, we found that the cholera had broken out again in the country, but it is confined as yet to the Amatitlan and Esquintla, the two principal towns between the city of Guatemala and the port. In the former town, 180 deaths had occurred during the month of April and from 10 to 12 died daily during our stay. In the Valley of Amatitlan, in which the town is built, is situated one of the cochineal districts of Guatemala; and from the cholera, last year, out of its population of 8,000, over 1,500 died from that epidemic alone. It is said that its influence on the crop of cochineal, which is now being gathered, will be severely felt, as a great quantity must necessary be left to perish on the leaf from lack of sufficient labor. Aside from the sympathy for the people—which the presence of this epidemic naturally, gives rise to—it cannot but be a source of regret that the crop, which promised to be so great, will now have to be reckoned only an average one.

For three or four days preceding our arrival, there had been frequent gentle shocks of earthquake at the port and throughout the interior—but it was left to the day previous to our arrival, the 24th, to be signalized by the heaviest shock that had occurred for many years. I was told that in the port the houses rocked to and fro like vessels at sea; and the inhabitants, scarcely able to keep their feet, reeled like drunken men, as they staggered from their houses into the open air. Neither did the shock limit itself to the land; for I was informed by the master of a vessel lying here that he heard a low rumbling sound like thunder, attended by a peculiar vibration of his ship, which set the glass ware dancing and jingling in the racks. Its duration was about a minute. There was not time during our stay to hear—but the general impression was that if it had been equally severe in the interior, the damage must have been great.

From the published statement of the receipts and expenditures, and exports and imports of this State for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, it will be seen that, notwithstanding there have been so many disastrous causes to retard its progress, it presents a most gratifying evidence of an increase, even over former years. The revenue from all sources was $743,870, whilst that for 1856 was $682,830. In the following comparative statement it will be seen that the revenue for the past fiscal year exceeded by $61,000 the largest of the four years previous:

In the year 1853 the revenue was	$616 223
In the year 1854 the revenue was	663,842
In the year 1855 the revenue was	651,093
In the year 1856 the revenue was	682,830
In the year 1857 the revenue was	743,870

The expenditures during the past year have been $776,016, the principal item of which was $432,086 for the support of the army, a much greater sum than was ever before required for that purpose, whilst only $5,160 was devoted to public instruction.

In the return of exports and imports for the year ending Dec. 1, 1857, it appears that the total value of imports amounted to $1,136,517, on which the duties collected were $303,966.

The number of foreign vessels arrived was 102 at Isabel and Santo Tomas on the Atlantic side, with cargoes valued at $802,044; and 36 at San José, on the Pacific, with cargoes valued at $324,473. In the same period of time this ship made eleven voyages to the latter port, which are not included in the above number, although the value of imports are included in the statement. The total value of British imports is $596,200; French, $141,000; United States, $12,317. The only previous year of which I have the data is 1854, which gave to the United States a value of Imports of $28,114, double of that of last year, while the same statement exhibits an increase from England and France.

The exports amounted to $1,615,388, out of which there was shipped from the Pacific coast produce to the amount of $533 131, the principal articles of which were Cochineal, 461,440 pounds, valued at $317 240; hides, 31,340, valued at $70,515; manufactures of the Republic, 425 bales, $25,500; Muscovado Sugar, $25,000, and many minor articles. By *Isabel*, on the Atlantic, of Cochineal, $663,190; Indigo, $305,855; Sarsaparilla, $24,256, and other articles of less importance.

The exports in 1854 amounted to $2.033,300, which great excess over the preceding and following years is due to the abundant Cochineal crop—the value alone of that article being $1,767,100, nearly $100,000 more than the whole value of exports the last fiscal year. In 1853, the exports only reached $599,047, and in 1851, which was the highest ever before known, $1.404.000.

On the other hand, the amount of duties collected on merchandize, from all sources, including that over the frontiers of the adjoining States, will be found by the following statement to have exceeded that of the three previous years:

In the year 1854	$164,564
In the year 1855	301,759
In the year 1856	290,625
In the year 1857	321,667

This is an evidence of the increasing demand for foreign goods in the State, and of its growing importance to the manufacturing and commercial world. And to use the language of the *Gaceta* of Guatemala: "If, at this time, our imports are double in value to what they were at a time when the neighboring States were exclusively supplied from our market, and who now have a direct trade with Europe and the United States, it is evident that our home wants are greatly on the increase."

It will be seen that the introduction of foreign goods is yet mostly through the port of Isabel, on the Atlantic; but the influence and greater facilities offered by steam communication on the Pacific must soon draw the greater part of the trade this way.

There is no news of importance from Salvador. The earthquakes of the 24th had been felt at Acajutla. It was asserted that in the town of Isalla, which lies at the base of the volcanos, it had been so violent as to fracture the church walls.

The coffee estates in the departments of Santa Anna and Lonsonate continue in a very flourishing condition, and promise well. Preparations are being made for a large crop of sugar and indigo the next season.

The Congress of the State has passed a law, the effect of which will be to encourage the cultivation of the Balsam tree, familiarly known as Balsam of Peru, and have also offered a premium for the most economical methods of extracting and preparing it. It may not be generally known that the Balsam tree is only found within a district of low country commencing at a short distance to the eastward of Acajutla and running along the coast for about thirty miles.

A disagreement had taken place among some of the high officials of the State, in reference to the removal of the sittings of the Supreme Court from Santa Tecla, where it is now, to Cojutepeque, the capital. It would be cause sufficient for a revolution in most of the States; but the people here have learned from experience, that in taking sides in political quarrels they have nothing to gain, and everything to lose.

From the published statement of the revenue and expenditures, and exports and imports of this State, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1857, it will be seen that the revenue from all sources amounted to $545.996, whilst that for 1856 was $547,-199. The expenditures for 1857 were $599,039; the principal item of $138,085 being for the support and pay of the army, while public instruction and hospitals only drew $34,350.

The exports amounted to $1,304,302, the principal articles of which were 1,117 500 pounds of indigo, valued at $1,107,610; hides, 27,843, $61,186; light sugar, 865.100 pounds, $52.100; Muscovada, 357,400 pounds, $14,103; rice, 348,600 pounds, $14,543; and leaf tobacco 1,812 bales, $18,815.

Of the above, there was shipped from the Pacific ports, 764,700 pounds cochineal, and 596,200 pounds of light sugar, and all of the Muscovado, rice and tobacco. In fact, the value of all the exports from this State, by way of the frontiers of Guatemala and Honduras, amounted to only $388,524. The total imports amounted to 22,257 packages, valued at $860,104, on which duties were paid amounting to $201,000. Of the above, there was imported from the adjoining States 653 packages, valued at $28,855.

The result of the import and export trade for the past four years, will be seen from the following comparative statement:

	Pkgs.	Value.
Imports in 1854	37.427	1,015.925
Imports in 1855	23,877	698,219
Imports in 1856	34,442	1,046,720
Imports in 1857	32,257	1,869,104
Exports in 1854 were valued at		786,711
Exports in 1855 were valued at		765,324
Exports in 1856 were valued at		1,285,485
Exports in 1857 were valued at		1,304,102

It will be noticed that the last year's exports were nearly double those of 1855.

In a note attached to the foregoing statement is the following: "In the year ending the 30th September, 1856, the imports from all sources amounted to 34,442 packages, of a value of $1,046,720, and the exports to $1,285.485. This first result can be accounted for by the paralyzation of trade caused by the war and the cholera, and the latter in the extraction of articles never before exported, but which now have an active demand. For example, the hides exported in 1854 amounted in value to only $9,610, whilst in the present year they reach $61,186." The above results are not only a good evidence of the growing importance of the commerce of Salvador, but also of the progress and industry of the people.

At Realejo, Nicaragua, there was no news of importance. I was told, by a gentleman lately arrived from Granada, the city which suffered most in the fillibuster war, that there were then 110 houses in course of repair and construction. The people are about to appeal to the Catholic world to aid them in the construction of a cathedral.

Among the passengers we took from San Juan del Sur, on the 24th inst., were President MORA and his Minister for Foreign Relations. It appears that the amicable adjustment of their difficulties between the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, through diplomatic agents, had failed—hence the visit in person of the President of the last-named Republic. But it also appears that the foregoing object was not alone the one which urged him to take this unusual step, for, as he remarked: "I wished to assure the President of Nicaragua, in person, of my moral support of his opposition to the CASS-YRISSARI Treaty, which had been ratified by Congress—also, to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with each of the Central American Republics," which he did with this Government direct, and with that of Salvador through its representative; whilst Honduras and Guatemala were invited to come in, they not being represented at the Grand Council at Rivas. President MORA was also heard to remark that he had advised the Government of Nicaragua, in the event of another invasion by fillibusters, to use every possible means to destroy the navigation of San Juan River. The President of Costa Rica intends visiting, in September next, the Capital of Guatemala.

Peace is beginning to have its influence in Nicaragua. Decrees have been issued by the Government restoring to their rightful owners all those lands in the State which had been confiscated by WALKER; and the planting and cultivation of cocoa, coffee and other products, is being carried on with some degree of vigor. But it will be a long time before they can again reach that point which, unfortunately for them, had culminated, when they invited the fillibuster-chief into their country.

The exports from the Pacific Coast of Nicaragua at present consist of dyewoods, hides, cocoa, coffee and sugar, but in small quantities. The commerce and revenue of the country must necessarily be small, from the many and great adversities to which they have been subjected the past two or three years.

There is no news of importance from Costa Rica. Business at the port continued very dull, and the vessels were slowly thinning off—not one of which, however, has carried over two-thirds of a cargo, and then a mixed one, consisting of coffee and hides. It has been positively ascertained that the present crop of coffee will not reach 60,000 quintals; but, from the present appearance of the trees, a very large yield is anticipated next season.

The neglect in this Republic to publish a statement of commerce and revenue prevents my giving you the results. It must be a singular policy which causes the Government thus to conceal from the public the evidence of the actual condition of the people. J. M. D.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Cass-Herran Treaty—All Hope of its Passage Abandoned—Probable Refusal of the House to Acknowledge Responsibility for the Panama Massacre—Apprehensions of a Revolution—Movements of United States War Vessels—Court-Martial on the Officers of the Merrimac, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

The news which you will receive to-day from Nicaragua and New-Granada will not serve to impress you very favorably in regard to the success of United States diplomacy in the Spanish-American States. Our rulers in Washington will learn, perhaps, after three or four more such lamentable failures as those of New-Granada and Nicaragua, that first-class men are needed to negotiate with these wily people.

If we ever expect to acomplish anything diplomatically with the Spanish-American Governments, we must send men to them whose reputation extends outside the precinct, county or State from which they hail—above all, men of good address, dignified manners, and polite conversation—for these qualities go a good way here. Third-class men will do well enough in England and France, where the United States are better understood, and where the President and his Cabinet can keep constant watch over their acts. But here the measure of a Minister's success depends very much upon the qualities I have specified. It is a fact, that during the last ten years or so, the United States have not had a single Minister or Chargé in Spanish America, with the exception of JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY in Peru, who was at all fitted for the position. And as to our Consuls, the principal recommendation that influenced the appointment of many of them, has been that they toted a musket, or were camp-followers and gamblers in the Mexican War, or were nephews or sons of politicians who claimed that they helped to carry the vote of their State for the incumbent of the Presidential Chair. Please don't send us any more Wheelers and Borlands, Bowlins and Morses, and stuff of that sort. Let them go to Paris and London if they *must* hold foreign appointments.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 24th April. In my last, I stated to you that the Cass-Herran Convention had passed the first reading in the House of Representatives, after having been virtually rejected in the Senate. It appears that the House referred the original draft of the Convention to a Committee, of which General POSADA GUTIERREZ was Chairman, for examination, who reported it back unaltered, and recommended its passage. A few days before the departure of the last mail, the Convention passed a second reading, as in the original, and it was expected the las vote would be taken on it before the 30th April. A member of the House of Representatives from Panama writes that on the third reading the clause acknowledging the responsibility of New-Granada for the massacre, and its duty to maintain peace on the inter-oceanic route, as also the clause appropriating one-half of the Government's income from the Panama Railroad towards the payments of the amounts awarded, *will be stricken out*. He also adds that it is not at all probable that the House of Representatives approve the 7th section, leasing or selling land to the United States for a coal dépôt, wharves, &c., after it has been rejected by the Senate, with only one vote in its favor. So, as things look now, the House will adopt all the amendments of the Senate. If it does not, the Panama Representative writes that the Senate will reject the Convention altogether.

I presume that the four United States ships under Commodore LONG will remain here until the Cabinet and Congress at Washington shall come to some determination in regard to Isthmus affairs. There is no better time than the present to settle this question. Let the fleet land its marines and take possession of both ends of the transit, and then if New-Granada is prepared to settle, let her accept the propositions that will be laid down to her. An article in the treaty stipulates that ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington by the 10th of June.

A proposition was introduced into the House of Representatives to extend the contract of the Panama Railroad Company, on condition that the company should pay a certain bonus annually to the Government, and also to the State of Panama, but was rejected. This proposition was not made at the instance of the Company.

The Congress of New-Granada at last dates was busy in discussing the new Federal Constitution. Everybody in Bogota seemed to apprehend a new revolution—but no one knew exactly what the revolution was to be about.

The United States steam-frigate *Merrimack* and *Saranac*, and the sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *Decatur* are still at anchor before the town. The Court-martials on officers of the *Merrimack* commen

have discovered on the track between the Sandwich and Duchess Islands, containing over one million tons of guano. Arrangements were being made in San Francisco to send vessels to load, and the proprietary interest has been secured according to law.

California News and Gossip.

The Frazer River Gold Mines—Assault on Dr. White—A Series of "Difficulties"—Race against Time—the Accident to the "Golden Gate"—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 5, 1858.

Since the sailing of the last steamer we have been considerably exercised on the subject of the Frazer River Gold Mines, and the rush for that remote locality has given quite an impetus to steamers and vessels, accelerating their departures if not their speed. They go from here full of passengers and freight, and as it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, they are reaping a harvest. The crowd of miners departing with their picks and cradles, reminds one of the palmy days of '49 and '50.

The last news from Frazer river was very favorable as regards the gold, but very discouraging on the question of *how* to get there. The river was nigh, the current rapid and dangerous, the route by land lay through a trackless wilderness, and a man could not pack provisions enough on his back to last him to the diggings. The consequence is, hundreds had "brougat up" at Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, and were waiting for the river to fall; ad interim they were indulging in the usual style of amusements, gambling, fighting and drinking, and spending what little money they had when they landed. There will be much suffering, and it will fare hard with the poor wretches who have "nary red." There has been one or two rows, and some little exhibitions of "striking from the shoulder" among the more genteel portion of the community.

Doctor WHITE, formerly of the Nicaragua steamships, got into a discussion on the merits and demerits of BRODERICK and Senator BIGLER, and politics generally, with Colonel GIFT, a well-known and not very successful politician, of this ilk, and several other ilks, from Tennessee to California. The Colonel got to be somewhat abusive, whereupon Doctor W. expressed his belief that if Colonel G. was a younger man he should proceed to administer a little wholesome punishment, upon which Col G. left, but came back subsequently, with his son, a man grown, and the two fell upon the Doctor, as he was sitting, and gave him some blows with a cane, and attempted to demolish him entirely. The result was, they were all brought up before Judge COON, of the Police Court, who set the Tariff for their morning's amusement at $200 for GIFT the elder, and $100 for GIFT the subsequent; summing up just $300 for the luxury of caning or attempting to cane the Doctor. Colonel GIFT was very facetious over it, and expressed himself satisfied and willing to pay the price for the pleasure he had experienced. If I was called upon for my opinion, I should say that it was a high price for an undeveloped licking.

A few days after, a little passage of arms occurred on the steamboat, on the passage from Sacramento, between that jolly good-natured disciple of Esculapius, C. A. HITCHCOCK, and one RICHARDS, a coal broker, money-lender, &c. It appears they had disagreed on a matter of *interest*. RICHARDS got the Doctor in a tight place, and charged him 5 per cent. for *one day's interest* on the face of a note that had gone one day beyond the time for which it was drawn,—which the Doctor, being an unreasonable sort of man, thought rather rubbing it on thick,—and they expressed their opinion of each other. The Doctor went about his business, and RICHARDS about *his*, which was to buy up every indebtedness of the Doctor's, and then come down on him like a whole brick kiln. The Doctor didn't like it, and meeting Mr. R. on board the Sacramento boat, walked up to him and being of an inquiring mind, asked Mr. R. if he didn't want to buy up some more of his (the Doctor's) notes; and then *malgré* sundry half drawn pistols, proceeded to make a note of the circumstance, on Mr. RICHARDS' nose, and so continued recording his opinion of Mr. R. on that gentleman's front, which tablet gave ample evidence of having "taken" the Doctor's impressions. There was some "over and undering" and cries of "take him off"—but their being no artist handy capable of doing it—the Doctor proceeded to "set" Mr. RICHARDS' physiognamy in such a varigated frame, that his friends would not have recognized the picture—I believe Mr. R.'s is not usually considered a very handsome face, and after the Doctor's little "tattoo" upon it, it was strikingly peculiar, and peculiarly striking, and quite the reverse of being beautiful.

The next scene in the drama was the Police Court where Judge COON determined that Mr. RICHARDS had been damaged to the amount of $100, which amount the Doctor laid down in coin, for the benefit of the city's finances, and went his way, with a smile of satisfaction on his face. Whether Mr. R. was satisfied or not was not known; if he had been he could never have got his face into the right shape to smile The smiling points had got demolished, somehow, in the *mêlée*, and were out of place and out of fix.

Disturbance number three, occurred at a dancing party, at Apollo Hall, a few evenings since, between GEO. PENN JOHNSON, United States Commissioner, and S. H. BROOKS, one of the Chivalry. Mr. JOHNSON a few weeks since decided the "Archy case," by discharging him; in other words, decided that a slave could not be held on the grounds claimed, which excited the ire of the chivalry generally, and they have sought a quarrel with JOHNSON. On the evening mentioned, JOHNSON was discussing Kansas (confound Kansas, it has occasioned more wrangling than it ever was or will be worth) with a lady, when Mr. BROOKS took occasion to make some remarks reflecting upon Mr. JOHNSON'S decision in the Slave case, called him a Black Republican, and accused him of stealing ARCHY from his master, which Mr. JOHNSON resented, the lie passed, JOHNSON put himself in the attitude of defence, and BROOKS drew a bowie knife. All was consternation and confusion. The ladies were at the upper table and a general stampede took place—the sight of a drawn knife and the prospect of blood being spilled, sent them pell mell from the room. Friends interfered and a fight was prevented. Next day JOHNSON challenged BROOKS—there was a great deal of high-toned palaver—Navy revolvers were chosen, seconds demurred, more talk, other weapons were named, another meeting, another talk. They couldn't agree upon a satisfactory instrument with which to execute their fierce designs. They couldn't agree, and finally referred the whole matter to BAILIE PEYTON, Mr. HOGE and Judge THOMPSON, both parties binding themselves to abide by the decision of the referees. Those gentlemen decided that there should be no fight at all, and so the fight didn't come off. Public opinion is decidedly pro-Johnson and con-Brooks; they say drawing a knife in the presence of ladies was an unjustifiable act. The subscriber being on the spot, and being within reach of BROOKS' knife and JOHNSON'S pistol, does not consider it a safe operation to give the world his opinion, and hopes the world won't feel very bad about it.

Both JOHNSON and BROOKS are considered plucky fellows, and are supposed still to entertain a lively desire to each put an end to the cost and expenses of the other. Taking it all around, it has been a pretty fair week for fights.

A race against time came off at the Pioneer Track on the 2d. JACK POWERS wagered $2,500 that he would ride 150 miles in 8 consecutive hours, the horses, 25 in number, to be California mustang stock. A large concourse of people went out to witness the feat, which was easily performed in six hours and forty-three minutes, with apparently little fatigue to man or beast. He changed horses seventy-two times; rode one horse twenty miles during the race. At no time did he require or accept assistance in mounting. The average consumption of time for dismounting and mounting was seven seconds. The quickest time was 2:18. At the termination of his 150th mile he gave a whoop, sprang on to another horse, and dashed around another mile, to show that he was no a used-up man. It was rather a profitable operation to POWERS, as he won his bet, ($2,500) and by agreement was allowed one-half of the admittance money amounting to $8,000, which made, total, $6,500, or about a thousand dollars an hour.

By this steamer Dr. J. A. SHORT returns to the East The Doctor is one of the pioneers in the quartz mining operations of California, and has done much to develop the resources of the valuable quartz veins in various sections of the country. He proposes to make minute investigations of the various scientific modes of separating and saving gold from the quartz—the process in ordinary use here being found very unsatisfactory, and a large proportion of the gold is lost in consequence of its inefficiency. We trust the Doctor may master the science, and speedily wend his way back to his numerous friends and brothers in—quartz.

The only late arrival of ships is the *Joseph Jones*, from Philadelphia. She has been so long on the way however, that the most extraordinary stretch of imagination and contraction of time, on the part of the Captain, will scarce entitle her to the claim of being a "screamer." She has not sailed very fast, but I presume she has done it honestly and thoroughly—not slighted her work.

The Flour per *Twilight*—some 1,000 barrels—sold at auction at $13 50 to $14 50 per barrel, and paid shippers four thousand dollars profit. But Breadstuffs may be quoted as having a downward tendency. Flour is getting heavy.

The California Steam Navigation Company have bought the opposition boats, and stock has gone up in consequence, from 35 to 44, upon which dividends amount to 4 per cent. per month, or 48 per cent per annum. Not bad.

Some of the merchants have determined to resist paying taxes upon consigned goods, and the firm of RODGERS & FULLERTON refused to pay a red, whereupon an attempt was made to seize the goods, but they barricaded their store and and defied the officers of the law. Sledge hammers, cold chisels and persuasion had no effect on iron doors, but after two days' preparation, a huge battering ram was brought to bear, and with the aid of it, and twenty stout men, the stronghold was carried by assault and battery, and the goods were seized and sold, but bid in by the interested parties, who will appeal the case and test the legality of the act.

We have had quite a respite from scandal for the last two weeks, and I have not heard of any very wicked doings. Since the slopenation of Mrs. CORA ANNA WEEKS, the editress of the *Athenæum*, with $2,000 of the money of verdant subscribers, we have had nothing to talk about, and, for the want of something better, must fall back on the Pacific Railroad, and bleating, screeching, yelling, bleeding, rearing, tearing Kansas. May it—but don't get excited—I hope it—I won't say it—I will keep my temper.

PODGERS.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 7.

We were all very much surprised yesterday morning to see the *Golden Gate* come paddling into the harbor with the aid of one wheel, like a duck with a broken leg, when she ought to have been some two hundred and fifty miles down the coast. It appears the centre shaft broke, about four hours after she left port, and Capt. BABY deemed it unsafe to continue the voyage as a matter of course, and so returned to port. The passengers were all very much disappointed, as can be easily imagined, and lamentations went up from all sides. When it was announced that the craft was disabled, some, who were desperately seasick, were glad to hear it; dry land was all they prayed for—anything for relief—and a prospect of a cessation of internal agitations was hailed with joy. Some forlorn looking females seemed to dread having to suffer all that hugging and kissing again, although they always manage to endure that infliction, and with a spirit of meekness and Christian-like resignation beautiful to behold.

The passengers were landed and the steamer proceeded immediately to the Company's Depôt at Benicia to transfer her freight, baggage and specie to the *Sonora*, which craft was undergoing a thorough overhauling. I don't envy the agents their little job. They are known to be energetic, wide-awake men, who are not easily dumbfounded—but to put together a steamer lying around in loose pieces—get her ready for sea—unload a "*non compos*" one—get things shipshape and in order for a voyage of thirty five hundred miles in thirty hours is rather hurrying up matters, and brings out the stuff people in this country are made of.

Some of the passengers as usual were very indignant, and called for that great American remedy, that panacea for all the ills that passengers are heir to, a "a Mass Meeting." The Mass Meeting was accordingly held, or about to be held, to denounce the Company for allowing the steamer's shaft to break, when some man happened to ask another if he thought the Company had it done on purpose. The individual addressed reflected a moment, and then a brilliant idea striking him, he became just, and said "he thought not, for," said he, "don't you see it will cost 'em like thunder to get the thing mended." This seemed to be reasonable, and the steam got down; just then it was announced that all who wished could have their money refunded, receive tickets for the *Sonora*, or wait over until the next steamer. Whereupon all who had been loudest in their denunciations and propositions to take sailing vessels, rushed to the office to secure the best berths, and so ended the chapter. The *Sonora* being smaller than the *Gate*, therefwill necessarily be close packing, and when they are transferred to the *Moses Taylor* or *Star of the West* and finally landed in New-York, they will resemble figs just taken from the drums. We are all very sorry for them, but probably not half as much as we ought to be, or would be, if we were in the scrape ourselves.

The *Golden Gate* must, necessarily, be sent to the blacksmith's shop to be mended, which will deprive the company of her services for some time. The *Sonora* will be down from Benicia at 5, the notice states, and ready to sail; so Capt. BABY will try again. By the way, the said Captain is about the heartiest infant I ever saw; weighs over two hundred. Query—Is it doing the fair thing to the public to send a steamer and seven hundred lives to sea under the charge of *a Baby*? I don't think it is, myself, and shall call a mass meeting at BARRY & PATTEN'S, where all *spirited* discussions are carried on, and where you are always sure of a full attendance. Those blessings to all weak stomachs that venture on the water—"San Francisco zephyrs"—have sprung up within the last hour, and are likely to produce an ill-feeling among the passengers. The bar will be the worst one many of them have practiced at, and the *Sonora* will play a game of pitch-and-toss that will produce a large demand for the nearest berths—in other words, the waters are troubled, and all but old salts will be most wretchedly seasick.

Nothing new has transpired since the steamer sailed and returned. Everybody goes a fishing or rioing immediately after the steamer leaves. It's a sort of holiday, and no business worth mentioning is done. "I know a bank" whereupon the subscriber can be found for the next twenty-four hours, at the big end of one of CONROY'S best troutpoles, and it *will* be a "wonder" if I don't bag a couple of hundred. Of fishal statistics in my next—rather a *scaly* joke, but being just at the *tail* of my letter, I couldn't help it—answered for a *fin*ishing touch. Adios.

PODGERS.

The Gold Discoveries in the British Possessions.

The news from the Frazer River mines, up to the day of the departure of the Atlantic mails, continued to be as extraordinary as ever. Great numbers of people were *en route* thither. Many affirm that a region equally rich and extensive with California exists along the Cascade range in Washington Territory, as well as in the British Possessions. These mountains are a continuation of the Sierra Nevada in California. Had "54° 40'" been insisted upon, the whole of this auriferous region would have been within the Territory of the United States.

The steamer *Commodore* arrived at San Francisco from Puget Sound on the 5th May, with more reports from Frazer's River, but the reports are all second-hand, and are not of a satisfactory character, so we do not know what to believe. One fact, and a pretty important one, seems to be placed beyond a doubt—it is a matter of great difficulty to go from the coast to the mines.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* takes the following view of the new discoveries. It says: "The newspaper accounts from Port Townsend and other starting points, and intelligence received from our special correspondent there and from other gentlemen who have a personal knowledge of the country and the mines, confirm the position we have heretofore taken, in cautioning our restless and enthusiastic population from rushing madly to the new mines. That there is gold, and that in abundance, in all that extensive tract of country lying between the 47th and 54th parallels of latitude, and the Cascade and Rocky Mountains, is beyond a doubt. The facilities of reaching it, however, are so few, and the difficulties and dangers so great, that it would be almost madness at this time for people to rush there until they obtain more knowledge of the country, and modes of transportation and supplies of provisions shall have been provided. There are hundreds of persons now lying at Port Townsend and Bellingham Bay, who have not the means of subsistence, and no prospect of employment, who are at a great distance from the gold mines, and must inevitably undergo a great many privations and sufferings. Frazer River, from Fort Hope, which is immediately at the foot of the Cascade Mountains, is navigable only for canoes and small boats; it has innumerable rapids, and for two months or more yet will be too high for river mining. Should any of the crowd who left here on the *Columbia* and *Constitution* attempt to reach the mines on Frazer and Thompson Rivers, without being properly supplied with provisions for a long journey, and a guide, they will, in all probability, perish."

A private letter from an old resident of Port Townsend, and a reliable gentleman, addressed to Lieut. HYDE, of the revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*, says:

"Everything is under excitement here. The town is crowded with people for the mines. I hope no more people will come up for *six weeks*, as it is almost impossible for them to get up the river, and there will be no pack animals on the road for six weeks. By all means advise every one that thinks of coming up to the mines, to hold back till they hear of the road being opened. It is well for business men to come up and look at the country and select a place to locate. *The gold is there* and extensive, and there is no doubt but that they will pay $8. The $60 and $80 diggings are only thick, now and then."

The San Francisco *Herald* publishes the following as the latest news from the mines:

"We have been favored with the following important and interesting intelligence, by a gentleman direct from the mouth of Frazer's River. He came a passenger on the steamer *Commodore*, which arrived yesterday. He says that the face of the country is deeply covered with snow, which in some places is from twenty to thirty feet in depth. The river had risen to the astonishing height of sixty feet, and was still rising when he left. Several persons who attempted to navigate the river, on their way to the mines, had been drowned, but he could not give their names. Provisions were exceedingly scarce, and flour was selling at $1 50 the pound; other provisions being on a similar scale of prices. Our informant saw no one who had been to the diggings, but had been shown a specimen *said* to have been obtained there. Many of those who had ventured away on the first intelligence were completely out of funds, and in a suffering condition. They would be extremely glad to get back to San Francisco. He is of opinion that two months hence will be quite early enough to start from California, even granting that the diggings are as productive as has been stated. The people resident at the mouth of Frazer's River are represented as being quite ignorant of the existence of the alleged mines, and received the intelligence with surprise. The above is certainly a gloomy and forbidding picture; but, at all events, no evil can result by waiting patiently the arrival of fuller intelligence from some of those who have left this city, after they shall have reached Frazer's River, while inconsiderate haste may be productive of serious disaster. If the mines are as rich and extensive as reported, there will be wealth and room enough for all who can go in the next five years, without crowding each other, and if there are not, it were much better to stay at home on our own golden soil, under the protection of our own flag."

News from Oregon.

We have dates from Portland to the 19th ult.

The National Federal or Eugene City wing of the Democratic Party met in State Convention, at Eugene City, on the 8th ult., and nominated the following ticket for State officers:

For Congressman—JAS. K. KELLY. *Governor*—E. M. BARNUM. *Secretary of State*—E. A. RICE. *State Treasurer*—J. L. BRUMLEY. *State Printer*—JAMES O'MEARA.

Out of 17 counties in the State, 7 were unrepresented in the Convention.

A lump, weighing 57 ounces, was taken out at Althouse Creek, in Southern Oregon, on the 26th ult.

The Indians at the mouth of the Rogue River murdered a young white man, named STEPHEN TAYLOR, and the whites are determined to punish them, so we may look for a little war. There are only 40 warriors in the offending tribe, but it is feared that they will be joined by fugitives from the Umpqua reservation.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

Our advices from Honolulu are to the 3d of April. The Spring trade at the Islands had been unusually brisk, the number of whalers touching at the several ports for supplies, provisions, and for the purpose of shipping oil, having been nearly double that of 1856. It is thought that fully 150 ships have touched there since January. Most of them had cleared again for the North, though when the *What Cheer* sailed, some twenty-five foreign ships still remained in port.

Among the arrivals at Honoluiu were two Russian whaleships, which were the first arrivals of four whalers fitted out at Cronstadt for the purpose of cruising in the Ochotsk Sea. These ships are all new, and are fine specimens of naval architecture, being of a sharp clipper model. They are commanded by Russian captains, but the officers are generally Americans or Germans. They intend to recruit annually at Honolulu.

The Custom-House in Honolulu was entered and robbed of $10,000. The news of the robbery caused considerable uneasiness in Honolulu lest the Custom House vaults might be broken into.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

The transactions of the day have been somewhat extensive. In the jobbing trade, GROCERIES have been doing tolerably well, and the article of FLOUR reaches more than the ordinary average. Of GRAIN there have been sales of about 5,000 sacks of OATS, and between 3,000 and 4,000 sacks of BARLEY, understood to be for shipment to Melbourne; WHEAT is not reported at all. As is customary, such sales as we get are quoted mostly on private terms.

BUTTER—54 firkins Hope, do. J. L. ADAMS, 59 half bbls. J. L. Woods

CANDLES—1,000 boxes Macy's Adamantine.

COAL—251 tons Antracite, ex. *J. Jones*.

DRIED APPLES—50 half barrels; 40 do. at 13c.

MALT LIQUOR—30 cases Tenant's Ale at $3 ⅝ dozen.

PORK—50 half bbls. Clear, from second hands.

RICE—12,000 lbs. Patna, recleaned.

SUGAR—35 bbls. Crushed ex. *A. Jackson*, 9 hhds. New-Orleans.

TOBACCO—100 cases Peach.

WHISKY—200 bbls. low proof American, 25 do. Woodlawn.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 22d day of May to the 29th day of May, 1858: Men, 113; Women, 85; Boys, 116; Girls, 128. Total, 442*. Adults, 198; Children, 244; Males, 229; Females, 213; Colored persons, 10.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Drowned	4
Albuminuria & Bright's dis. of Kidneys	3	Dysentery	2
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Enlar of heart	2
Angina	1	Epilepsy	1
Apoplexy	3	Eruption, Rupia	1
Asthma	1	Erysipelas	6
Bleeding from Navel	1	Fatty Heart	2
Bronchitis	5	Fever, bilious	1
Burned or scald	2	Fever, hectic	1
Cancer of the Breast	1	Fever, nervous	1
Carbuncles	1	Fever, puerperal	6
Casualties	2	Fever, scarlet	15
Chol Infantum	2	Fever, typhoid	3
Concussion of the brain	1	Fever, typhus	1
Conges. of brain	9	Fracture of leg	1
Congestion of the lungs	3	Fracture of the skull	1
Consumption	73	Heart, dis. of	6
Convulsions, infantile	16	Heart, disease of valvular	1
Croup	8	Hooping Cough	4
Debility, adult	1	Inflam. bowels	3
Debility, infant	13	Inflam. of brain	14
Delirium trem	3	Inflam. of heart	2
Diabetes	2	Inflam. of liver	1
Diarrhœa	4	Inflam. of lungs	3
Dropsy	10	Inflam. of pelvis	1
Dropsy in head	15	Inflam. of stom	3
Dropsy in Heart	1	Inflam. of womb	2
		Intemperance	4
		Killed or murdered by stabbing	2
		Liver, dis. of	1
		Luea Venerea	1
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, infl.	14
		Measles	8
		Mortification	2
		Old Age	7
		Pleurisy	4
		Parturition difficult	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Poison by laudanum	1
		Poison by strychnine	1
		Premature Birth	1
		Scrofula	5
		Small pox	15
		Softening of the brain	2
		Softening of the Stomach	2
		Sprue	2
		Stillborn	35
		Suicide by arsenic	1
		Suicide by laud.	1
		Suicide by shot	1
		Teething	9
		Tumor of the ovaries	1
		Unknown, not stated	1
		Unknown to the Jury	2
		Urinary organs, disease of	1
		Varioloid	1
		Total	442

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	4	Stillborn and Premature Birth	46
Brain and nerves	73	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	59
Generative organs	11	Uncertain Seat and general Fevers	38
Heart and Blood Vessels	16	Unknown to the Jury and not stated	3
Lungs, Throat, &c	132	Urinary organs	8
Old Age	7		
Skin, &c and Eruptive Fevers	45		
Total			442

Of which 18 were from violent causes.

*Increase of deaths this week, 40.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, May 29, 1858.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 28, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 21	154	74	238
Admitted to May 28	20	8	28
Discharged, cured or relieved	26	8	34
Died	2	1	3
Remaining at date	146	73	219

Males, 182; females, 37.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—MARTIN JONES, a native of Ireland, town of Aley Roscommon County, desires information of his two brothers, HENRY and BARTLEY—the former a tailor, who came to this country five years since; the latter a laborer, came three years. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received at his present place of residence, Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y. MARTIN JONES.

ABEDNEGO STEVENS, PAINTER AND glazier, from Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, and his widowed sister, Mrs. JANE TUCKER, came to this country about 10 years ago. By conferring personally or by letter with J. & A. PETRIE & CO., No. 44 Park-place, New-York, they will receive information as to their brother MESACH in Australia.

IF MRS. CATHERINE B. THAYER, OR her friend, Mr. HENRY PANTON, will call at the Rainbow Hotel No. 33 Beekman-st., they can obtain certain articles left there for them

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 31, at No. 435 4th-av., at which a special election for three delegates to the Young Men's Republican Committee will take place. Meeting to commence at 7½ o'clock. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN, President.

GEO. F. COACHMAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 31, at noon. Subjects—*The Most Economical Method of Renovating Worn-out Land; The Small Fruits; and the Mud and Shells of our Salt Water Rivers and Bays as Manure.* Strangers and ladies are especially invited and welcome. Admission always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen will take place at the House, Staten Island, June 1, at 11 o'clock. The Brighton boat, which leaves at 10 o'clock, will convey passengers within walking distance of the Home. The friends of the Institution, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

CHI PSI CONVENTION.—THE ANNUAL CONvention of the Chi Psi Fraternity will be held, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1858. Delegates from the different chapters will meet, at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 2 o'clock P. M. Per order.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Yorkville School will be held at the School House, 74th-st. on TUESDAY, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. RUFUS PRIME Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHILD LOST IN BROOKLYN—YESTERday, Sunday P. M., a boy, 3½ years old; light complexion, blue eyes, light hair; had on French calico dress, white apron drab cape trimmed with velvet ribbon; Leghorn hat, and straw-colored ribbon; name WALTER. The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at No. 238 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29, a GOLD WATCH, CHAIN and KEY, in going from No. 434 Grand-st to Centre Market. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at Washington & Thomas' st re. No. 434 Grand-st.

FOUND—AT LE SOUFFLLIER BROTHERS', NO. 328 Canal-st, Saturday, May 22, a PURSE. The owner can have it by describing the same.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS,
PARIS BONNETS,
AND
FRENCH MILLINERY AND FLOWERS.

Our immense store contains the largest assortment of EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES in the above departments to be found in the United States.

We have received by steamers, for several weeks past, large varieties of new MANTILLAS, PRINCESS CLOTH WRAPPERS, in beautiful colors, and PARIS BONNETS, in exquisite designs. Also, choice styles in FRENCH, PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS, POINTS, and SQUARE SHAWLS.

Owing to the long continuance of unfavorable weather, and the consequent accumulation of stock, we shall offer the choicest goods, for the balance of the season, at a REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. IN PRICE.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

EMBROIDERIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

200 dozen Gents' colored border Handkerchiefs, at 2s. 6d. each.
200 dozen Ladies' French grass linen do., at 3s. each, worth 6s.
300 Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 12½c. each.
Also,
a large lot of Jaconet and Book Bands, for Basque trimmings, 40 per cent below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on Monday, May 31,
1,000 PRINTED and WOVEN BAREGE ROBES, at $5 and $6 worth $8 and $10.
500 RICH POMPADOUR STYLES, DO., at $10, worth $15.
500 MOUSSELINE DE CHENE ROBES, at $7, worth $15.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st

LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Viz: Black Crape Marets. Black Tamartine,
3, 5, 6 and 8 4 Black Barège,
Plain and Bayadere Stripe Grenadine.
Also, Black Hernani Barège, a very desirable article FOR SUMMER DRESSES,
With a superior assortment of Bombazine and English Crapes.
At very reasonable prices.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
LADIES' FINE CLOTH RAGLANS, $8.
LADIES' FINE CLOTH CIRCULARS, $7.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
VERY CHEAP.

500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS.
500 FRENCH LACE POINTES VOLANTES,
Will be offered on Monday, May 31, at a reduction of 30 per cent. from regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer-st.

RICH CHINTZ BAREGE DOUBLE SKIRT QUILLE ROBES,
AT $8,
From Auction,
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LOW PRICES WIN.
2,000 yards rich SILK and WOOL BAREGES,
At 2s. per yard—actual cost 3s. 6d.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LOW PRICES WIN.
500 rich ROBES A QUILLE,
At $16—actual cost $24.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LOW PRICES WIN.
5,000 yards rich LAVELLE CLOTHS,
At 1s. per yard—actual cost 31c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LOW PRICES WIN.
100 pieces rich BLACK SILKS, (Gros de Rhine,)
At 5s. per yard—actual cost 8s.
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500 pieces FRENCH BAYADERE FOULARD SILKS, (Very wide,)
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HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK AT THIS.
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The great difficulty and many inconveniences experienced by the ladies wearing the
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WOODWARD'S PATENT PREMIUM
COLUMBIAN SKIRTS AND EXTENDERS,
which are allowed by all who have worn them, to be, beyond any question, superior to the French skeleton, or any other steel or brass spring skirt in the market, being in every way pliable. They are both easy and graceful, very compressible, expansive and durable, and form the most reliable and desirable promenade and traveling skirt in the world. For sale at his stores,
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Ladies, please call and examine them.

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OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Will be found a very fine stock of Embroideries, in Collars, Sleeves and Sets, purchased at the large auction sales. Also Black Lace Shawls, Mantillas, Points, new shapes, own importation. Mitts, worth $5, for $2 50, Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion Goods, in our OWN UNAPPROACHABLE Style. We would call the attention of those ladies who have not seen the Tournure Skirt, superior to all others for its graceful fit and careful make. RICHMOND,
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THE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
IS CUT BY ISLETON
Whose skill is unsurpassed in this country.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.
ELEGANT BRAIDED JACKETS.
COMPLETE SUITS FOR RISING AMERICA.
SPRING TALMAS,
SPRING SACQUES,
SPRING SUITS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
M'CORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 140 6TH-AV will offer, on Monday, 31st inst., a SPLENDID COLLECTION of Ladies' and Misses' PIQUA AND CAMBRIC EMBROIDERED SETS from 56 cents to $2 THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED FROM AUCTION FOR ABOUT HALF THE ORIGINAL COST, and will be found well worthy of attention. We have also received a lot of THE BEST PARIS LACE MITTS AT VERY LOW PRICES No 140 6TH AV., between 10th and 11th sts., one block above our old stand.

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FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
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GENIN'S BAZAAR,
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A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
GREAT EXCITEMENT!
300 pieces Glace de Chene, at 6d. per yard, worth 8s.
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BROADWAY REDEEMED
From the drawback of high prices.
PARIS BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, COIFFURES,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS, &c.,
At the lowest prices in the trade,
At WILDE'S, No. 51 Broadway,
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MOURNING SILKS.
RUINOUS SACRIFICE!
4 cases Black and White Silk, Poult de Soie, 50 cents.
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EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Veils and Barbes, Embroidered Sets,
Coiffures and Capes, Insertion Sets,
Mantillas, Flounces, Medallion Sets,
and Trimming Lace Cambric Sets.
Unsurpassed in style, and just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

BLACK BAREGE ROBES
FROM AUCTION, (RUINOUS PRICES)
500 FLOUNCED ROBES, $4 50; WORTH $7.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store
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CUT IT OUT.

French China din'r sets. 137 pcs,	$22 50	usual price $38 00
White and gold tea sets, 44 pcs,	5 50,	usual price 7 00
Toilet sets, 6 pieces,	1 00,	usual price 1 50
Silver-plated casters	3 50,	usual price 4 75
Silver plated teaspoons by the doz	1 10,	usual price 2 00
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces,	19 50,	usual price 26 00
Silver-plated tea forks by the doz,	3 50,	usual price 4 25

Gas Fixtures, cut and pressed glass at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th st.

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See our $14 "Silk Circular," trimmed Velvet, at
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DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, lawns, ginghams, prints, Irish linens, table cloths, napkins, towels, diapers, handkerchiefs, broad cloths, Cassimeres, satinets, jaconets, Swiss muslins, and a general assortment of fancy Goods, sold for low cash prices, by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 61 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street—Italian Opera—Favorita.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—An Organic Affection—Last Days of Brigham Young.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Tight Rope—Asphodel—Contrabandist.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Merry Wives of Windsor—My Young Wife and Old Umbrella.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—Therese, the Orphan of Geneva—The Village Apothecary.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Afternoon, 3 o'clock—Lola Montez's Lecture—Wits and Women of Paris—Morning Call.

BOWERY THEATRE—Broadway and Bowery—Rent Day—Clockmaker's Hat.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Captain Kyd—Golden Axe—Old Stone Cross.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Afternoon—The Miller's Maid—Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Woman's Rights Convention—Phaynix Brothers.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Happy Uncle Tom—Cupid's Victims.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Austria* leaves New-York for Southampton...June 1
The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....June 2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, with the California mails of May 1, and $1,575,991 in treasure, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon. By this arrival we receive important and interesting news from California and Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, Central America, New-Granada and the South Pacific.

The California Legislature adjourned on the 27th ultimo, after passing several important laws. Among them was one prohibiting the immigration of Chinese and Mongolians into California after the 1st of October next. The law is said by some to be in conflict with the treaties of the United States. Agricultural and mining reports from all parts of the State were favorable. The excitement about the gold discoveries on Frazer's River, in the British Possessions, continued unabated, and a large number of people were preparing to go there. It is said, however, that access to the new diggings is both difficult and dangerous. The news from the Sandwich Islands presents no new feature of special interest.

From Central America, and especially from Nicaragua, the intelligence is of great importance. The Cass-Yrissari Treaty, which passed the Assembly, has been vetoed by President Martinez, who, it is supposad, acted under the influence of M. Felix Belly, an agent of the Emperor of the French. A conference had been held in Rivas at which M. Belly and the representatives of several Central American States were present, and it is reported that an alliance, offensive and defensive, of the Five States was there agreed upon, and that M. Belly promised that France would guarantee their independence. President Martinez had issued a manifesto to all the people of Central America, advocating a union of the Five States. From Greytown we learn that a filibustering attack had been made on that place by Col. Kinney and a few followers. The Colonel had a narrow escape from hanging. He was saved by Commander Kennedy, of the *Jamestown*, and, by last accounts had arrived at Aspinwall.

Our advices from New-Granada, with respect to the Cass-Herran Treaty, are of a most unsatisfactory nature. We were informed by last mail that the treaty, in an emasculated form, had passed the Senate, but it does not seem at all probable that it will be adopted by the House even in this shape. It is surely time to compel New-Granada to grant us rights for which we have so long asked and negotiated in vain. The news from the South Pacific by this steamer is unimportant.

Both Houses of Congress were almost entirely occupied during the session of Saturday with discussions on the British outrages upon our ships. Entire unanimity prevailed. Congress reflects the sentiment of the country on this subject. The only difference of opinion is as to the speediest and most effectual mode of stopping the aggressions complained of. On motion of Mr. Seward, the resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations respecting British agressions were ordered printed. Remarks were made by Mr. Seward, Mr. Mason and Mr. Douglas, the last named Senator urging the safety and the necessity of clothing the Executive with plenary power to meet the crisis. He thought that no President would abuse it. The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. King's amendment for a Custom-house in Brooklyn finally lost. In the House the Post-road bill passed; also, twenty private bills. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a bill, clothing the President with special powers in reference to the British aggressions, but Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, objected, being, as he said, opposed to a military despotism.

Our Special Washington Correspondent represent the war feeling as decidedly on the increase there, it having received fresh acceleration from Senator Wilson's resolution and the debate on Saturday. The subject will again occupy the attention of Congress to-day, and the utmost anxiety is felt as to the result of their deliberations. Doubtless, as it is understood that the President desires some such power as is proposed to be conferred upon him, it will be granted. It is thought probable that the session of Congress will be prolonged until the feeling and determination of the British Government can be ascertained.

The greatest excitement exists in New-Orleans relative to the detention and visitation of American vessels by British cruisers. Resolutions have been presented in the Common Council authorizing the Mayor to equip and send an armed vessel to prevent the outrages, and on Saturday a great indignation meeting was held, at which General Palfrey presided, and resolutions were passed recommending every vessel to arm and equip before leaving port, and to resist to the last extremity.

A fresh outrage is reported at Sagua la Grande, by the brig *John A. Taylor*, Capt. James Young, who arrived at this port on Saturday. His vessel was boarded about the 10th of May, over a week after the general visitation made among the shipping in the harbor, by the armed boat from the British steamer *Styx*, at which time Capt. Young had an interview with the Lieutenant, on board another vessel, (the brig *C. P. O'Brien*,) and volunteered answers to the usual questions concerning his brig. She had her colors flying on both occasions. The Captain objected to being questioned a second time, and reminded the officer of the previous interview, of which, however, he had no recollection. The Captain of the Port sent 25 armed policemen to the place, on the 13th, to prevent a repetition of the outrages.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana on the 23d of May, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The news from Havana is not important. It would appear that, in defiance of Mr. Reed's circular the Coolie traffic is still carried on by American vessels. There had been an arrival at Havana, of a Baltimore ship, with 415 Coolies on board, of whom 85 had died on the passage.

It is understood that the stay of proceedings in the case of Ira Stout is granted on the ground that the Court permitted the prosecution, on the first trial, to prove a distinct felony—incest—not charged in the indictment. The argument on the writ of error is to take place at Auburn on the 7th June.

The Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of May 4, commenced on the 24th at Lecompton, Kansas, and agreed that the election ordered by Congress, in which the people will determine whether or not they will accept of the Lecompton Constitution, shall be held on the first Monday in August next.

The General Markets on Saturday continued very dull and heavy for Cotton. Flour was freely offered at somewhat easier prices, yet the demand was not much more active. With large receipts and sales of Wheat, prices were sustained. The receipts and sales of Wheat during the week were decidedly heavier than those of any other week of the season. Mixed Western Corn was plentier and cheaper; other kinds were scarce and in the main nominal. The demand was fair. Pork was in good request, at however, reduced rates. Lard was salable and buoyant. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Groceries, were moderately inquired for, within our previous range. Rice was more sought after, at, however, languid quotations. Freights presented no really new feature. The number of vessels of all classes in port were 745.

The British Outrages—The Debate in Congress.

Saturday's debate in the Senate, upon the recent outrages of British cruisers in the Gulf, indicated a remarkable degree of unanimity in regard to this subject. Men of all parties concurred in the position that they must be stopped, in the most summary manner possible,—and that effectual means must be taken to prevent their repetition hereafter. The Report and resolutions of the Committee are clear, strong and clothed in terms of becoming dignity, and Senator Mason's remarks were worthy of the importance and magnitude of the subject. Mr. Toombs could not neglect the opportunity of uttering a good deal of nonsensical bombast, and Messrs. Seward and Douglas very naturally failed in their ill-judged attempts to keep pace with him in this respect. Mr. Toombs thought that our naval forces should at once pursue and capture all the British cruisers in the Gulf, and either bring them into our ports or *sink* them on the spot. Mr. Douglas could not soar quite so high in his rhetorical flight,—but contented himself with recommending that we should capture *one* of the offending cruisers, the *Styx* or *Buzzard*, and bring her into an American port. Mr. Seward rejoiced that we had already sent to the Gulf a force "sufficient to sink every British cruiser,"—a bit of boasting which Mr. Douglas exposed by reminding him that the British have *three* guns there to our *one*.

But in spite of these special blunders, the general tone of the debate was firm and decided. It indicated entire unanimity in Congress in resisting—at every hazard and to the last extremity—the practical exercise of what Great Britain claims as the *right* to arrest, detain and visit American vessels for the purpose of verifying their title to their flag, or for any other purpose whatever. There will be no opposition in Congress to measures of legislation which may be necessary to clothe the Executive with power to prevent these aggressions upon our commerce, and to resist and repel them if attempted. And the whole country will be as unanimous as Congress. There is but one sentiment and one purpose among the people of the United States in regard to this matter;—and, while all reflecting persons would deprecate the necessity of a war, and regard it as among the greatest of calamities, no one would hesitate a moment in preferring its awful hazards to the dishonor of permitting any power on the face of the earth thus to assume and exercise control over our flag upon the high seas. We trust most sincerely that no such vindication of our independence and sovereignty may be required:—but we rejoice to see that there is but one sentiment on the subject,—that party lines and sectional prejudices disappear in the presence of this great principle,—and that the Government will be sustained, heartily and zealously, in maintaining the position it has assumed.

If the question were a new one, or if our views upon it were in the least doubtful or uncertain, there might be some excuse for the proceedings of the British Government. But this is not so. The whole subject has been discussed over and over again by the two Governments, and the position we have taken upon it has been so clearly laid down that misapprehension of it is utterly out of the question. We have never denied the desirableness of adopting *some* means of verifying the title of ships to the flag they may wear. We have repeatedly conceded the necessity and propriety of some arrangement, by which slavers and pirates might be prevented from covering an infamous traffic by hoisting false colors. In the treaty of Washington of 1842, special provision was made for this object,—and our Government agreed to maintain upon the coast of Africa a squadron for the express purpose of visiting every suspected vessel that might wear the American flag, and determining, by special inquiry, whether she was in reality an American vessel engaged in a lawful traffic. The fact that this stipulation has to a very great extent failed in securing its object, is undoubtedly a good reason for endeavoring to supply its defects by additional provisions. But this is a matter of negotiation; and until such additional stipulations are entered into, it is the height of injustice and of insult for Great Britain to assume the authority she is now asserting.

The main question in dispute, it must be borne in mind, is one of *right*. Great Britain asserts that she has the *right*,—not by stipulation, but by the law of nations and in the absence of any stipulation whatever,—to arrest and detain, upon the high seas, any ship, for the purpose of inquiring into her title to the flag she bears. She makes this claim even while she expressly disclaims the right of search, and repudiates any claim to inquiries going beyond the point of identification. This right our Government has always denied. We have always denied the validity of the attempted distinction between the right of *visit* and the right of *search*,—alleging that the one must necessarily, to be effectual, run into the other—that papers may be forged, as well as a false flag assumed, and that unless the right of search is included in it, the right of visit must be utterly nugatory and inefficient. At the same time we have never denied that the *practice* of visit and even of search, might be conceded, for good and sufficient reasons, by treaty stipulation. But in the absence of such concession we have always insisted that no nation had a right to molest our ships at sea,—to arrest them upon the highway of nations, for any purpose or under any pretext whatsoever; and this position we stand ready to maintain by force of arms if necessary.

Hitherto Great Britain has evinced a willingness to treat the matter practically as one depending upon stipulation, and has abstained from exercising what she has neverthless claimed as a right. But her recent proceedings in the Gulf look as if she had determined to treat the qnestion as one of right exclusively, and to visit our vessels, with or without our consent. If this is so, it is, indeed, as Mr. Mason said, the proper time to bring the whole matter to a final decision. If she is prepared to *assert* that right, we are also prepared to *resist* it. And in the negotiation which will follow these outrages already committed, the British Government should be required, as the condition of peaceful relations between the two countries, if not to abandon the abstract ground of right, at all events to stipulate that it shall not be exercised against the vessels of the United States without our consent. It is useless to leave the question open any longer. Experience shows that while the question is thus left unsettled, it will be a constant source of ill-feeling and of collision between the two countries. Let the present be made the occasion for bringing the difference to a full and final decision. If it is to be settled peaceably, the sooner this is done the better. If it is only to be decided by war, we are as ready for it now as we ever shall be. We trust, therefore, that the Administration will not permit this opportunity to pass without decisive and conclusive action of some sort upon the principle that is involved.

Our Foreign Policy with Spanish America.

The foreign policy of the United States, during the Administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, has been a shame and disgrace to the nation. Our Government, absorbed in party schemes and moving Heaven and earth to obtain a party triumph, has neglected the honor and interests of the country, in almost every quarter of the globe where action and statesmanship were needed. In the case of the British aggression upon our rights, the Government has been compelled to act by the unanimous voice of the people;—but the intelligence which we publish this morning from Nicaragua and New-Granada proves most conclusively that, in the conduct of negotiations with those countries, the Government of the United States has been most lamentably remiss.

In the case of New-Granada we have wrongs of the gravest nature to redress. More than two years have passed away since several hundred of our citizens, peaceably traveling across the Isthmus, were brutally assailed and some of them massacred by a Panama mob. We sent a Commissioner down to the scene of the outrage, and, after taking all the evidence, he arrived at the conclusion that the authorities of Panama, including the Governor himself, were implicated in the massacre; and he advised that, under the circumstances, the Isthmus should be seized and occupied by United States troops as the only means by which United States citizens could be properly protected while crossing the interoceanic route. His advice was rejected, and we entered on the field of diplomacy. A treaty—too lenient, if anything, in its stipulations—was drawn up by Secretary Cass and received the sanction of Gen. Herran. The two important points of this treaty were that those citizens of the United States who suffered from the massacre in 1856 should be indemnified, and that New-Granada should guarantee security for the future to passengers on the interoceanic route. We have been put off and humbugged from time to time by the excuse that New-Granada would soon ratify this Convention; but month after month has passed away, and now we learn that it will not be ratified. New-Granada, with insulting emphasis, refuses to indemnify our citizens for their losses and also refuses to recognize the principle that she is bound to preserve law and order within the limits of her own territory. So much for our diplomacy there.

In the case of Nicaragua our diplomatic efforts have been attended with no better success. Here, too, the security of an important interoceanic route was at stake, and a treaty, to which none could object, was drawn up for that express purpose. Our hopes in this quarter are nipped in the bud by President Martinez, who, after deceiving our innocent Minister with most friendly assurances of regard, refuses to ratify the Convention. Our correspondent, it will be seen, reveals the secret spring by which the movements of Señor Martinez have been guided. He has been entertained and flattered by one Felix Belly—an enterprising Frenchman and agent of Louis Napoleon—who has been visiting Central America for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of the people against the United States and in favor of his master, the Emperor of the French. M. Belly appears to have completely succeeded in the task allotted to him. He has thrown our Minister into the shade, and, having obtained the upper hand, has induced President Martinez to withhold his signature from a treaty which the people of both countries are most willing to ratify. M. Belly has gone further, and has made the Nicaraguan President utterly subservient to his schemes. We find the latter, animated by the counsels of his new ally, issuing a manifesto "to all the people of Central America," and advocating therein a union of the five States, with "an independence founded upon an American-European equilibrium." It is further stated that Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador have already entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, and that they have invited Guatemala and Honduras to join them. A conference, having this end in view, has been held at Rivas. The enthusiastic and energetic M. Belly was present, and we have reason to believe that his offer, on behalf of the Emperor of the French, to guarantee the independence of these States from American aggression, was readily accepted by the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Representatives who attended the meeting. So much for our diplomacy in Central America.

The fact is,—and it ought not to be disguised,—we want statesmen and men of ability to represent the Republic abroad. To the Spanish-American States, in particular, we have sent broken-down politicians and Government hangers-on as our diplomatic agents. They have been directed to negotiate important treaties with a people of whose manners, customs, peculiarities, and even language, they were entirely ignorant. Instead of removing, they have increased, the prejudices of the Spaniard against the Anglo-Saxon. Most of our Ministers to these States have been, at least, sympathizers with fillibusters, and we need not therefore be surprised that they have failed in all they have undertaken. It is a strange paradox to see our Government maintain the Monroe doctrine with the pertinacity it does, and at the same time altogether neglect our national interests in the adjoining States. Our relations with New-Granada and Nicaragua are not of an ordinary nature. Through the territories of each of these Republics there is an interoceanic route, in the security and neutrality of which our people are deeply interested. We have long since expressed our conviction that the outrage, which New-Granada refuses to redress, should be avenged by the seizure and occupation of the Isthmus, and we think the time for action has fully arrived. A similar course may be afterwards adopted with Nicaragua. We certainly cannot permit the schemes of M. Felix Belly to be carried out, for if we did it would be a cause of regret to all patriotic citizens that Walker and his followers were driven out of Central America only to be replaced by a parcel of fillibustering Frenchmen.

The Outrages in Kansas.—The Albany *Evening Journal*, denouncing the proceedings of a "gang of robbers and thieves under the lead of one Montgomery, going about Kansas plundering the settlers and defying law and authority," rebukes with great severity the attempt of Democratic prints to hold the Free-State Party in Kansas responsible for these outrages.

We are afraid the *Journal* will not be able fully to relieve that party from all responsibility in the premises. This Montgomery is an officer of the "regular army" of Kansas, and holds a captain's commission in the Kansas militia, organized by act of the Free-State Territorial Legislature, and of which General "Jim Lane" is the Commander-in-Chief. When he first began his operations it was announced in the Free-State papers that he was protecting the Free-State men from outrage;—as his proceedings grew more questionable, it was stated that he found it necessary to *remove from the neighborhood* the Pro-Slavery men who had so greatly annoyed the settlers. At the outset he was admitted to be acting in the exercise of the authority with which he had been clothed by Lane as his superior officer. Now that he is seen to be plainly a thief and a robber, the party is of course interested in repudiating him;—but it would act much more to the purpose if it would *hang* him. It is all very well to protest and disavow his proceedings, but this is not enough. They must be arrested. General Lane, as the head of the military authority of the Territory, has full power to send against him a force sufficient to capture him and bring him to a speedy account for his outrages. If he does not do it, he must expect to be held accountable for them. So far, certainly, we have seen no sufficient indications of a determination on the part of the Free-State authorities to put a stop to these lawless proceedings. On the contrary, there is an evident inclination, if not to justify, at least to palliate and excuse them, upon the ground that the Free-State settlers have suffered so much from Border-ruffianism that it is not at all surprising they should themselves in turn transgress the law. If the Free-State Party in Kansas desire to be entirely acquitted from all responsibility for these outrages, they must put a stop to them.

Appeals by Murderers.—The Troy *Budget* says that "the evil no longer exists" of appeals as a matter of right, by convicts capitally convicted, as that right was abolished by an act of the present Legislature. This statement is not altogether correct. In respect to Courts of Oyer and Terminer it was abolished, but it still exists for criminals who have suffered capital conviction in the General Sessions of New-York City. But practically the evil will, we fear, be scarcely abated. Compliant district-attorneys, and tender-hearted judges, can still afford the accommodation of an appeal to murderers under sentence. If a new trial is granted, as it most likely would be, the worst criminal has an even chance to cheat the gallows. The process takes time; and time is much to a sentenced convict. Witnesses may become oblivious, may remove or die. So when the new trial occurs, it will be found that the testimony has become essentially weakened. And if the criminal has contrived to enlist popular sympathy or even public curiosity in the case, he may go before a second Jury without any special risk. A few years of imprisonment, or, perhaps, absolute acquittal, will leave him at liberty to do a great deal of further mischief in the world, with a reasonable confidence that the law, which has favored him once, will again recognize him as a friend.

There is far less difference between mercy and justice than many people suppose. What passes for mercy toward the outlaws of society is too often cruelty to the innocent. Penalties, by too great severity, may defeat their object, but, by their uncertainty, they offer a bounty upon crime.

How to Acquire Cuba.—The Washington *Union* calls upon the British Government, if it is sincere in its desire to stop the Slave-trade, to influence Spain to cede Cuba to the United States. It adds, rather mysteriously, "*we know of a process by which this can be effected.*" If the *Union* knows, why doesn't it tell? But we are inclined to believe it is putting cause for effect,—or in homelier English,—the cart before the horse. Ceding Cuba might, possibly stop the Slave-trade;—but we are confident that stopping the Slave-trade would promote the cession of Cuba. The Spanish officials, both at home and in Cuba, are now bribed to resist the alienation of the island by the enormous incomes they receive from the profits of the Slave-trade. Millions of dollars annually go into the pockets of these powerful officials, as the price of their connivance at this inhuman traffic. Stop this, and their interest in the question ceases.

We advise the *Union* to give its attention, for a little while, to this view of the case. Let it urge our Government to join England in suppressing entirely the Cuban Slave-trade, and we have very little doubt the acquisition of Cuba will become a very easy matter.

Good Promises.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, quoting our remarks about the infamy into which the corruption of its Legislature has sunk that State, promises that the brigands who were concerned in that wholesale work will be followed up and punished. It promises that, before the lapse of another year, they will be made to wish they had led an honest life. We shall be heartily rejoiced to see these pledges fulfilled.

Presidential Movements.—We find the following communication in the Richmond *Enquirer*—the special organ of Gov. Wise. How it comes in that paper we are at a loss to conjecture:

The next Presidency.—I recently observed in a number of the Nashville *Union*, the advancement of an opinion that Henry A. Wise will be the candidate in 1860, of a "Grand Coalition," to be formed out of the various "odds and ends" which stand opposed to the Democratic party. Having taken special pains to inform myself on the subject of presidential movements, I take this mode of giving to the foregoing slanderous intimation, a prompt and flat denial, and of predicting the nomination of the Hon. Thomas Swann, a distinguished Marylander, for the next Presidency, by the American party of both sections.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

The intimation that Gov. Wise may be the opposition candidate is treated as a "slanderous imputation," while the writer confidently predicts the nomination of Mr. Swann as the American candidate. The affair is a little mysterious.

Sunday News Cries.—Yesterday the City enjoyed another quiet Sunday,—so far as the cries of newsboys were concerned. Every person approves the change, and we are glad to see that even the Sunday newspapers, which were at first most violent against the order to discontinue the street-cries of news-venders on Sunday, are beginning to concede its propriety. The *Dispatch*, as we have already stated, has decided to issue its paper on Saturday afternoon; and the *Atlas* now expresses the opinion that the cessation of these cries, while it greatly promotes the public quiet, will not in the least interfere with the proper and legitimate sale of Sunday papers. If the policy now entered on is pursued, we presume the whole community will soon approve the change.

Bread and Milk.—Our City ought to have a good and cheap supply of these two essential articles of daily life. We have already noticed Hecker's bread movement, and we observe that a Pure Milk Company is to be organized—to bring milk from the country in locked cans, from which it can only be drawn by faucets. This is a good idea, and we wish it full success.

Death of Bartholomew, the Sculptor.

We learn with regret that our countryman, Bartholomew, the Sculpter, died suddenly at Naples on the first of this month. We have no further particulars in relation to the melancholy event. Mr. Bartholomew was a native of Colchester, Connecticut, and about thirty years old. He went to Rome some eight years ago, where he has industriously followed his profession and gained considerable celebrity by his works. He returned to the United States four or five years ago to superintend the erection of a monument in honor of Charles Carroll, in Maryland, after which he returned to Italy, and has been since employed in the execution of various commissions. He again visited the United States last year, and the citizens of Hartford gave a public dinner in honor of him and the artist Church, who is also a native of Connecticut.

Mr. Bartholomew left this country in 1850, on board the *Pegasus*, bound to Genoa, with only $80 in his pocket. He had resolved to go to Italy to study his profession, trusting to his energy and self-reliance for the means of replenishing his scanty purse. The vessel in which he sailed was a wretchedly-appointed craft, and Bartholomew was severely ill during the whole voyage. On the forty-seventh day he was set on shore on the coast of France, where he was seized as a suspicious personage. He was taken in a cart to Hyres, his person was searched, his luggage overhauled, his mattress ripped to pieces, to discover evidence to prove whether he was not a smuggler, and he was then sent forward to Toulon to undergo further examination. Finally liberated, he made his way to Marseilles, took passage on board the steamer for Civita Vecchia, and arrived in Rome four days afterward. He immediately applied himself to his art, but for the first year received but little encouragement. His industry, however, was unabated, and several works were the fruit of his toil. His first customer was Mr. Wm. Geo. Read, of Baltimore, a gentleman of fine artistic tastes, whose admiration of Bartholomew led him to purchase all the sculptures he had then finished. Soon after, Mr. Bartholomew filled an order for Mr. Enoch Pratt, for which he received double the price agreed upon. Among the purchasers of subsequent works, were Mr. Samuel K. George, of Baltimore, and Messrs. Frederick Marquand and K. Corning, of New-York, Mr. Erastus Corning, of Albany, Mr. Paran Stevens and Mrs. Sigourney, of Hartford.

Mr. Bartholomew's finished statues are: "Paradise Lost," "Commerce," "Sappho," Calypso," Campasse," "Shepherd Boy," "Infant Pan and Lizard," "Truant Boy," "Genius of Music," "Genius of Painting," "Evening Star," "Morning," and "Washington;" his bas-reliefs are "Homer led by the Genius of Poetry," "Belisarius at the Porta Pinciana," "Hagar and Ishmael," "Ruth, Naomi and Orpha," "Youth and Old Age," several "Monuments," one of which was to "Charles Carroll of Carrollton;" and he had just finished a group of "Ganymede and the Eagle of Jupiter," which was placed in the hands of the engravers for the London *Art Journal*.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A short opera season commences here to-night and will probably extend through the month. Signora Gazzaniga is the prima donna, assisted by Brignoli, Amodio and Gasparoni. These are artists who have been duly tested and approved by the public. Donizetti's excellent opera of the "Favorita" will be played to-night.

Wallack's Theatre.—The new extravaganza of "Deseret Deserted" has been received with the greatest favor, and so far it seems to have created a greater sensation than any piece that has ever been produced at this house. The manager merits all the patronage that can be showered upon him, for in this piece he has done prodigies in the way of lovely costumes and scenery. It is excellently acted; and the songs and dances are given with great spirit. A popular comedietta precedes the piece.

Burton's Theatre.—The Ronzani Ballet troupe enters on its second week to-night, and provides a very attractive bill for to-night, particularly great in a comic vein. Three pieces will be given, "The Village Apothecary," "Theresa, the Orphan of Geneva" and the "Two Hypocrites."

Niblo's Garden.—This is the last week but two of the Ravels, (who announce that they sail by the *Arago* June 26,) and they are using great exertions to make their programmes memorable. The "Contrabandist" and "Asphodel" are on the bill for to-night, together with the usual exercises on the tight rope.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Mrs. Bowers has added Mr. Hackett to her forces, and that distinguished impersonator of *Falstaff* will appear to-night as the jolly Knight. Mrs. Bowers plays *Mistress Ford*, and there is a good distribution of the other characters. "My Young Wife, and My Old Umbrella," is the farce.

Broadway Theatre.—The celebrated lecturer, Lola Montez, has been prevailed upon to delay her departure for a few days, and will repeat her famous lectures to-night and to-morrow night.

The National Theatre.—Manager Purdy has prepared three pieces for to-night: "Captain Kyd," the "Golden Axe," the "Old Stone Cross."

Bowery Theatre.—The local play called "Broadway and the Bowery" will be revived to-night; also the "Rent Day" and "Sally Smart."

Ethiopian Minstrelsy.—Wood's Temple of Ethiopean Minstrelsy, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway; Bryants', No. 472 Broadway; Mat Peel's Campbell's, No. 444 Broadway.

The Presbyterian Troubles.

The last Presbyterian split has hatched a brood of troubles. The Old-School Assembly having flatly refused union with the Seceding Southern Synod, the latter body is left alone, to do as it pleases. It has just made an attempt to secure from the New-School body a portion of the Church funds. A demand of this nature, bearing the signature of the Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, D. D., (the divine who led the Secessionists at Cleveland last year,) was presented in due form to the New-School body at Chicago on the 24th inst. Dr. Boyd appears to have been appointed by the "United Synod" to confer with the Assembly. The memorial in which he sets forth the desire of the Synod, contains this remarkable expression:

"Let it suffice to observe that a radical difference of opinion with respect to the action of the assembly of 1857 on the subject of Slavery, and likewise as to the agitation in the highest judicatory of the Church of a position which, in the view of the members of the United Synod, *is of essentially a political nature, and should, therefore, be left entirely to the civil authorities of the land to settle*, has led to this painful act of separation."

The communication of Dr. Boyd was referred to the Committee having in charge the paper from the Harmony Presbytery of Kentucky, (announcing the separation of that body from the Assembly, on account of the action in reference to Slavery.) The Committee reported upon both communications together, regretting the separation, but adhering to the former action, postponing the matter of the funds till next year, and referring the subject of Dr. Boyd's memorial to the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund. So another point is left unsettled.

Next, the Assembly turned its attention to a remarkable divorce case, coming up on appeal from the Presbytery of Des Moines, Iowa. It appears that the Rev. James H. Shields married a woman, who going West had been divorced from her husband at the East, on account of alleged intemperance and neglect. For this effence he was charged by the Des Moines Presbytery with adultery, in having married a woman divorced for another cause than that recognized by our Saviour as proper, and deposed from the ministry. Mr. Shields appealed from this decision to the Synod of Iowa, and was restored to the ministry. The Presbytery that deposed him then complained to the General Assembly of the decision of the Synod restoring him, and this complaint, being reported to be in order, was taken up for trial.

The points at issue, and which seem to have been warmly argued in the Assembly, are:

1. Is a second marriage ever sanctioned by the divine law during the life of both of the parties to the original contract?

2. Is a second marriage lawful where the divorce was obtained for other cause than that of adultery?

3. Was the divorce in this case granted in accordance with the Divine law?

4. Does the occasion of this divorce—the ground on which it was granted—come within the occasions laid down in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, viz: adultery and willful desertion?

5. Is the assembly bound to take the record of a civil court as evidence of the correctness of its proceedings?

City Items.

Row in the Sixth Ward.—There was a grand row in Mulberry-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A gang of "Dead Rabbits" amused themselves by breaking into a house of ill resort, kept by a man named Mitchell, in Mulberry-street. They drove away the inmates, demolished the furniture and fixtures, helped themselves to liquors and cigars, and then left, bringing with them several dozen bottles of Champagne, which they drank in the street, then smashed the bottles. Afterwards they mustered in strong force near Canal-st., evidently intent upon some further mischief. A number of Sixth and Fourteenth Ward policemen made their appearance, whereupon a portion of the mob retired. The police advanced to clear the street, and when opposite the building No. 55 Mulberry-street, they were assailed from the house-tops with bricks torn from the chimneys. One of the missiles fell upon and injured the arm of Sergeant Lush of the Sixth Precinct, who fired his revolver at the assailants, one of whom it is supposed, he shot. When the police gained the roof from which the bricks had been thrown, none of the "Rabbits" could be found.

The Swill-Milk Committee of the Board of Health on Saturday furnished Dr. Doremus with fresh specimens of milk from the stables of Johnson's Sons, in Sixteenth-street, and consulted with him concerning the propriety of making physiological experiments with the milk, with a view to ascertaining whether it is healthy food. Dr. Doremus has examined the swill-milk previously left with him, so far as to ascertain that there is no virulent poison in it. He says he did not, of course, expect to find any ingredient which was of itself a poison. He will make a chemical analysis in the course of a week. The Committee has not decided whether physiological experiments—which it would take several months to make, shall be undertaken.

Farewell Missionary Meeting.—A large audience assembled at Dr. Adams' church in Madison Square, last evening, to bid farewell to Rev. Messrs. McQueen of the Corisco, and Bushnell of the Gaboon (West Africa) missions. Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, D.D., and Rev. Mr. Bushnell delivered addresses. Mr. Bushnell, in bidding his friends farewell, said this was probably the last meeting that he should ever attend in New York. His mother had consecrated him to the work of preaching the Gospel to the heathen, and this should always be his occupation. The missionaries sail to West Africa this week.

Child Killed at a Public School.—On Saturday afternoon Ann Moss, a girl 13 years of age, and pupil in the Public School in Ninth-street, was killed by accidentally falling from a window-sill, upon a sharp stick. The stick pierced her body several inches in depth, causing almost instant death. The teacher had requested her to pull down the upper-sash of a window, and in attempting to do it, she fell from the window-sill to the floor. The deceased was taken to the residence of her parents, No. 405 East Ninth-street, and to-day the Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body.

☞ Preparations are on foot for a mammoth musical concert and pic-nic, to last two days, and come off about the 24th of June. It will be seen by a notice elsewhere that a meeting of musicians connected with the affair takes place to-morrow.

Departure of the Arctic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. Steamer Arctic, Off Sandy Hook, Friday, May 28, 1858.

After flying about the East river nearly all day, we are at length fairly off, every one wondering in what corner, among so many persons, he can bestow himself in so small a craft. I presume we are nearly the smallest vessel which ever carried both a battery and a steam engine.

We are 230 tons burthen, and 30 horse power.

We have 8 officers, 46 blue jackets, and 15 marines, making 69 souls all told.

Our battery consists of two 32-pounders, and one 12-pound carronade (Dahlgren). Besides, every man has a cutlass, a musket and a boarding-pike, to be used as occasion may require, and every officer a six-barrelled revolver besides his sword.

We think, therefore, that, as a matter of course, we can whip twice our weight in Englishmen with the greatest ease. You may rest assured, that although we are small, we shall give a good account of ourselves if the opportunity offers.

The following is a list of our officers:

Commander—Henry J. Hartstene.

Lieutenants—J. R. M. Mullany, Hudson M. Garland, Edward P. McCabe.

Passed Assistant Surgeon—Edward Hudson.

First Assistant Engineer—Alban C. Stimers.

Third Assistant Engineers—John S. Albert, Fred. E. Brown.

Commander McIntosh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, there is a letter from your Washington correspondent, in which he says, "Commodore Paulding is so prompt and decisive an officer, that he ought to be dispatched at once to the West Indies, with directions to overhaul the *Buzzard*, &c."

The compliment to Commodore Paulding is well-deserved, and if it were not made at the expense of another not less decided nor less gallant spirit, the writer would be among the last to object to it. But Commodore Paulding would, I well know, be the very first to rebuke such a slur on a friend and comrade, as this suggestion conveys. He knows the feelings of a brave and honorable man, and he knows that Commodore McIntosh, who has just gone out in the *Colorado*, as the commander of the Home Squadron in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, is one whose past life has given proof that he possesses every attribute of a gallant, active and *decided* officer No officer in our naval service has more frequently held responsible commands than Commodore McIntosh, and he has yet to experience the first touch of censure.

It would be a poor reward for such a life, to feel that it was deemed necessary to send another to perform his duties in his own legitimate sphere. Those to whom Commodore McIntosh is known, rejoice that the honor of the country on the important field he now occupies, is in the hands of one so quick to feel the lightest shade that may weaken it—of one so able to understand and to assert our true dignity. My confidence in your courtesy and your justice, leads me to hope that you will not refuse to correct the false impressions which may have been made by your correspondent. M.

Abatement of a Chronic Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The prompt action of the Police Commissioners on the memorial against Sunday news-crying, and the consequent order of the Superintendent, deserve universal commendation. Twenty-one years' continuance of such an unpardonable nuisance ought to to suffice. Everybody wonders now that it should have been endured so long. And when the reform is completed, as we are assured it will be next Sunday, the relief to families, Sabbath-schools and Churches will be great enough to call for general thanksgiving.

Ought not our Police authorities to receive assurances, through the press and other channels, that their endeavors to promote the peace and good order of the City are appreciated by our citizens? They are subjected to much hostility from interested parties for this and other attempts at needed reforms. Should they not be encouraged by all good citizens to go forward fearlessly in the conflict with lawlessness and vice, until our city is freed from the hordes who disturb its peace and mar its fame? I am sure I utter the sentiment of tens of thousands when I tender the most cordial thanks to our excellent Mayor, and to the Commissioners and Superintendent of Police, for their intervention to put an end to Policy-gambling, Sunday news-crying and kindred evils.

TAX-PAYER.

An English View of the Result of the Difference.

From the Albion.

But what of the future? It is difficult to foresee. Everything depends on the discretionary power given to the U. S. Naval Officers sent off to the Gulf; and not a little upon the instructions given to Mr. Dallas, in London. If the former tell our men-of-war's men that they are come to *take their place, and supersede their own traders*, real or feigned, *we can augur nothing but amicable feelings*; for these matters are better understood by seamen than by diplomatists. If, on the contrary, the nonsensical petulance of M

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

News from Kansas.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING ELECTION—RUMORED BATTLE ON THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, May 26.

The Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of May 4, convened at Lecompton on the 24th. Present, J. W. DENVER, Governor; HUGH S. WALSH, Secretary; C. W. BABCOCK, President of the Council; GEO. W. DEITZLER, Speaker of the House; and WM. WEIR, District-Attorney. The members of the Board were sworn in by Judge CATO, and the Commission organized by electing Governor DENVER, President, and Mr. WALSH, Secretary. A Committee of three was appointed by the Chair, to prepare a programme for conducting the election, and report at the next meeting of the Board, which takes place on the 31st of May. On motion of Mr. BABCOCK, it was unanimously agreed that the election ordered by Congress be fixed for the first Monday in August next. The Commission then adjourned.

Governor DENVER arrived here this evening, and proceeded to the Fort. Rumors are in circulation of a battle on the Southern Border, between the Free State force and a party of Missourians, in which 21 persons were killed and wounded. The news is not authentic.

The St. Louis papers give particulars of the fall of ROBERT CAMPBELL'S extensive warehouse in Kansas City. It contained 300 tons of Government freight, just landed. Forty men, employed in the building, had just left it, when the walls fell in. The strength of the beams was insufficient to sustain the enormous weight placed upon them.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a letter from Paoli, K. T., which charges all the recent outrages of the banditti of the Territory, upon the Free-State men. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, on the other hand, has a letter from Lawrence, giving an account of the murder of five peaceable Free-State men on the 19th inst., in Linn County, by a band of twenty-five ruffians, led by the notorious BRACKETT. The names of the victims were:

JOHN F. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania; WM. STILLWELL, of Iowa; —— COLPETZER, of Pennsylvania; MICHAEL ROBINSON, of Iowa, and PATRICK BOSS.

Six others were shot and wounded.

REV. CHARLES REED, Baptist Missionary, from Wisconsin, is amoung the wounded.

Proceedings in New-Orleans Relative to the British Outrages.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 28.

In the Common Council resolutions have been read authorising the Mayor to equip and send an armed vessel against the British cruisers. A meeting has been called at the Arcade for to-morrow to take into consideration the sending of an armed vessel to the Gulf.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 29.

A great indignation meeting was held at the Arcade to-day, at which 5,000 people were present. General PALFREY was called to the Chair, and after several eloquent speeches, resolutions were passed recommending every vessel to arm and equip before leaving this port, and to offer every resistance possible to the British cruisers. Great enthusiasm was displayed.

Military Staff of the Governor of Connecticut

NORWICH, Friday, May 28.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM has completed his Military Staff, and it is as follows:

HUGH S. OSGOOD, of Norwich, Aide-de Camp; PETER L. CUNNINGHAM, of Norwalk, Aide de Camp; JOS. W. WILLIAMS, of Hartford, Adjutan'-General; JOHN E. WYLIE, of New-Haven, Commissary-General; WM. O. IRISH, of New-London, Paymaster-General; JOHN M. HATHAWAY, of Suffield, Quartermaster-General.

Excitement at Norfolk about Running Away Slaves.

NORFOLK, Sunday, May 30.

An indignation meeting was held here last night, and great excitement prevails generally about the running off of slaves by Abolitionists. The captains of the schooners *V. Mott* and *W. Daunenberg* have been ordered to leave the city, or they will be tarred and feathered.

Trade of the Lakes with Liverpool.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, May 29.

The bark *D. C. Pierce* and schooner *D. B. Sexton*, with staves and lumber, and schooner *Correspondent*, with wheat, all for Liverpool direct, and the bark *H. E. How*, to Detroit river for a cargo of lumber, and thence to Liverpool, sailed to-day.

Death of Major of Walker, U. S. A.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 29.

Major WALKER, Paymaster in the United States Army, died at his residence in this city at a late hour last night, and was buried with military honors from Jefferson Barracks this afternoon.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

RIVER DU LOUPE, C. E., Sunday, May 30—6.30 P. M.

The screw steamship *Indian* from Liverpool on the 19th inst., with four day's later news from Europe, is now fully due, but has not yet made her appearance off this point.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY—CUBAN VIEW OF THE BRITISH OUTRAGES.

The *Empire City* left New-Orleans May 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., arrived at Havana on the 23d, at 6 o'clock A. M., and left for this port at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 25th, arriving yesterday.

The weather up to Cape Hatteras was fine and seasonable, but from thence wintry and boisterous. On the 26th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., saw brig *John Balch*, lat. 26° 31', long. 79° 55'; on the 28th, at 11 o'clock A. M., saw brig *John Sawyer*, bound to the N., Cape Hetteras bearing W. by N., distant 25 miles.

There was little news current at Havana. The American ship *Mary Hyler*, of Baltimore, had brought in 415 Coolies, having lost 85 on her passage from Macao.

Stock of Sugar, 280,000 boxes; prices the same. Freights a trifle more active, at last reported rates. EXCHANGE—London, 11½@11¾ premium; New-York, par@⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

Left steamship *Philadelphia* at anchor, awaiting the *Granada*, from Aspinwall.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of the 21st May, alluding to the overhauling of American ships in the Port of Sagua la Grande, says: "It was impossible to prevent it. There was no authority or force near the spot. As soon as intelligence of the act was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose house was five leagues distant, he repaired thither with an ample force, and, according to the advices received by the Government, measures will be adopted for the future to protect our coasts from such arbitrary and irregular acts as those committed by the Commander of the *Buzzard*, in contravention of international laws and treaties. We understand that the conduct of the Commander of this steamer was immediately rebuked by his superior on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government."

Later from Porto Rico.

By the arrival of the schooner *William L. Richardson*, Captain R. O. BAYLEY, we have papers from Porto Rico to May 12. The Captain-General was engaged making a tour of the Island, inspecting the public works, laying corner stones of hospitals, opening roads, etc. The official reports stated that he found everything in a satisfactory condition.

A large shipment of newly-coined silver money, principally in reals, pesetos and half dollars had been received from Spain, and considerably relieved the previous want of small change.

GOTTSCHALK was giving monster concerts in Porto Rico, where he had taken the largest theatre, erected a stage 206 feet square, and with an army of musicians was very successful.

COMMERCIAL.

MAYAGUEZ, May 9.—Unfavorable foreign advices have somewhat affected our Sugar market. Transactions since our last review have been limited, and prices are quoted at $3 50@$4 50; a difference of 2 and 1 reals from previous quotations. The weather favors grinding, and it is hoped that the stock on hand will soon be increased and transactions facilitated at easier prices. Melado is in great demand at $13 ₱ 110 gallons. Of American provisions there is an unusual supply. The cargo of the American schoner *Richardson* sold for Coofish, $3 87; Alewives, $4 25; Onions, $4 25. Potatoes, $4; Lard, $13 50; Butter, $22; Candles, $20; Biscuit, $5 25; Ham, $17; Rice, $6 75; Cheese, $16; Corn Meal, ₱ bbl., $5 50; Wheat Flour, $12.

PONCE—Sales of Sugar are animated, and prices vary from $4 25@$4 87½. The rains have intercepted the receipts. Molasses continue firm, at $15 ₱ 110 gallons. Rum is in demand for Europe, at $33@$34 ₱ hogshead. Coffee in demand at $10 50.

American Gold Eagles are held at $20. American Silver Dollars, (old,) $1; do. fine 1853 to date, 96c.

SALE OF GEN. WARREN'S BIRTHPLACE.—N. A. THOMPSON & Co. sold at auction on Saturday afternoon, for the administrators of Dr. WARREN, ten lots of land belonging to the estate in Roxbury, known as the birthplace of Gen. WARREN. The lots contain from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet each, and front upon Warren-street. The prices ranged from 20 to 40 cents per square foot, and the lots sold for an aggregate of $22,160 81.—*Boston Bee May 27.*

It is proposed to remove the Baltimore Quarantine station to Hawkins' Point. The water at the present locality has become too shallow.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Prosecution of the African Slave-Trade Under the American Flag.

Letter of Lord Napier to General Cass.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1858.

SIR: The accompanying dispatch from Rear Admiral Sir FREDERIC GREY to the Admiralty, inclosing one from Commander MORESBY, of Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, lately employed on the coast of Africa, is communicated to you by order of Her Majesty's Government.

The report of Commander MORESBY conveys a narrative of the wreck, which was abandoned by her crew and exposed to destruction with hundreds of slaves on board, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

Notwithstanding the most devoted efforts on the part of the officers and crew of the English vessel, only about three hundred and fifty negroes could be saved out of a number estimated at twelve hundred.

During their humane exertions, the seamen of Her Majesty's ship-of-war were fired upon by a party on shore, composed of native Africans, headed by the crew of the wreck and the Portuguese owners of the neighboring barracoons.

The vessel thus lost, with such a deplorable sacrifice of human life, appears to have been built and fitted out in the United States. In the absence of colors, papers, and other evidence, it is not possible at present to decide to what nationality she belonged, or under what ensign she prosecuted her criminal trade. There is, however, reason to believe that she may be identified with the *Charles*, of Baltimore, formerly visited under the American flag by Her Majesty's ship *Prometheus*, as stated to you in my letter of the 24th ultimo. Whether such be the case or not, the Government of the United States will see in the size and character of the vessel, in the number of her cargo, and in the revengeful spirit of her crew, formidable indications of the confidence and cruelty with which the traffic is at present carried on.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

Hon. LEWIS CASS. NAPIER.

REPORT OF COMMANDER MORESBY.

H. M. SHIP SAPPHO, September, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, while running down the coast on the afternoon of the 18th inst., a fore and aft schooner was observed standing off the land, in the act of wearing off shore; and while boarding her a ship was reported under the land, and in the act of wearing off shore. As soon as the boat had returned from boarding the schooner, all sail was made in chase of the strange sail. At 10.15, she tacked and stood for the beach, when, finding that I could weather her, I also tacked. On the chase nearing the beach, which was three fathoms within 150 yards of the surf, she bore up, and ran along the land. The suspicious movements of the chase at once showed me that she was not a legal trader, and I therefore left the ship in charge of Mr. F. WILLIS, the master, proceeding myself, in the gig, to leeward, sending the cutter to windward. The *Sappho*, on getting into four fathoms, anchored off shore, about four miles. By this time it was evident that the chase could not escape, when her crew ran her on shore, escaping in their boats. On my arrival I found that Mr. F. WILLIS, observing that the ship had run ashore, had, with the greatest promptitude and energy, left the *Sappho*, in the whale boat, and was using his utmost endeavors to save life.

The tremendous surf that was running, combined with the heavy lurching of the ship, which carried the main topgallant mast over the side, for some time preventing our boarding. After many fruitless attempts, we succeeded, when she proved to be a full-rigged ship, of quite 1000 tons apparently, full of slaves, having a frigate-built main deck, with three separate slave decks; no colors, papers, or name. Her stern was ornamented with a large American coat of arms, the whole of which has just been painted over with white paint.

On reaching the deck the sight that presented itself to my view was fearful and heartrending in the extreme. The miserable slaves, escaping in numbers from the noisome hold, rending the air with their hideous yells, and flinging themselves into the sea, were drowned by hundreds, it being impossible for us to pick up but few, notwithstanding the whole exertions of all in the boats, who fearlessly, and regardless of their own danger, entered the surf. As soon as possible, after getting on board, the remainder of the slaves were driven below and secured under hatches, and then commenced the labor of transferring them to her Majesty's sloop. I then quitted the slaver to superintend the work on board, leaving the prize in charge of the master, Mr. F. WILLIS, Mr. SNALLPIECE, and a party of ten men. When the boats returned to the ship at 10 P. M. they found that the wind and surf had so much increased that it would have been madness to approach the wreck. They therefore returned to the brig, and it was with the greatest anxiety I watched through the night for the safety of those on board. At daylight, on the morning of the 19th, I again dispatched the boats to the vessel; but they were warned off by Mr. WILLIS, and ordered to return on board, the surf being too heavy to communicate. The sea at this time was making a clear breach over her.

The boats swain, who was in charge of the pinnace, reported that large quantities of armed natives were collected on the beach, with symptoms of a hostile nature. I therefore deemed it prudent to send the pinnace, manned and armed, to protect the prize, with a given signal, if assistance was wanted. This preconcerted signal was soon made, when I left her Majesty's sloop with the boats, manned and armed. Soon after leaving, I observed an attack made by a large number of natives, headed by Europeans, supposed to be her crew, and reported afterwards by a Congo negro, who had come off to the ship, to have been assisted by the Portuguese, who owned the barracoons close to the wreck. A heavy fire was immediately opened by the boats and party, which was kept up on both sides for an hour, when we forced them to retreat; after which an occasional shot was exchanged; and I am happy to say that no casualties occured on our side, but with a reported loss of several on the attacking party's.

It was now evident that it would not be safe for the master and his party to remain another night on board, more particularly as the ship's back was broken, and at low water her fore part was high and dry. It was therefore my bounden duty, at all hazard, to remove them and the remainder of the unhappy slaves on board before the dark shades of night closed around us. The cutter was steered under the stern and succeeded in getting a rope from the wreck, when the remainder of the slaves were hauled through the surf without accident, the small boats keeping up a fire. I then ordered her to be set on fire, rather than risk a second attack being made during the night, there not being the slightest hope of saving this fine ship. Having removed the cathead, she was fired, and the party left her. By measurement, she is 1088 tons, the length being 158 feet, depth 32 feet, beam 28 feet.

Since capturing the vessel, on the 16th instant, forty slaves have died from exhaustion and exposure to the wet. Every exertion has been made by the officers and men of this sloop to alleviate their sufferings, all vieing with each other in acts of humanity, even tearing up their own clothes to cover the naked wretches. The ship was a remarkably fine and superior vessel, extraordinarily well rigged, well joined and coppered, the mizzen topgallant sail being the only sail not new. They all had "James Titers, New-Orleans," stamped on them. She was, as I have before stated, a full-rigged ship, with a main skysail, and an immense quantity of staysails, and on the combing of her main hatchway was marked "1,400 tons." From information I have received, she had, at the time of going ashore, 1,200 slaves on board. As soon as the last load of slaves were out of the pinnace, I sent her in charge of Mr. WHITE and Mr. ORGAN, the gunner, to keep up a fire on the burning vessel during the night, in order to prevent her crew or natives from saving anything.

Considering it proper that Her Majesty's sloop should remain on the spot to complete the destruction of the slaver, and wishing the master to sound round her in order to find if it were not possible to approach nearer the shore, where the British flag had been fired upon and insulted, accordingly, at 10 P. M. I left Her Majesty's sloop *Sappho*, with the intention of proceeding to your flag for assistance to punish the miscreants who had fired upon the flag of England; but, on the morning of the 20th I was picked up by Her Majesty's sloop *Vesuvius*, and returned to my own ship, when the slaves were immediately removed by the *Vesuvius*, and she sailed at 2 P. M. The prize is now totally destroyed, the only parts of her remaining being the keel and some timbers.

It is now my melancholy duty to report the death of the cockswain of the gig, one of the best men of the ship under my command, under the following circumstances: The gig, on my going on board the *Vesuvius*, was taken in tow with two men in her, Commander WISE giving the order to go ahead, keeping a man aloft to watch the boat; after towing for some time, she filled and swamped, the men in the gig jumping overboard. When the boat from the *Vesuvius* had returned on board, HENRY PHILLIPS, A. B., was found drowned. I firmly attribute it to the yoke lines having been carried away.

The total number of slaves taken amounted to 358; 311 were removed to Her Majesty's sloop *Vesuvius*, and 7 remained on board this sloop for medical treatment.

Seizure of a Slaver at New Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 23d.

An investigation took place last evening, before Mr. LUSHER, relative to the libel filed by U. S. District-Attorney SEMMES, against the bark *J. W. Reed*, which was seized on suspicion of having been fitted out for a slaving voyage. The only witness was PETER A. FOYE, an Englishman, who on the 3d inst. was employed by Capt. SLADDEN, of the bark *J. W. Reed*, as first officer. He was to receive $150 for the run to St. Jago de Cuba. The crew had previously been shipped, but were not on board. On the evening of the 4th inst. they went on board, but were afterwards taken on shore again, as the captain said he had a difficulty about getting away. The crew were Spaniards and Italians, or Portuguese. The bark was bound to St. Jago, and thence to the coast of Africa, and the witness was to be discharged at St. Jago. *She was to bring negroes from Africa, as the Captain admitted.* When speaking of the second mate's berth, the Captain said that on such a voyage the second mate received more wages than the first. On the 4th inst. the vessel was taken down to the Government wharf, and got ready for sea. The Captain on several occasions admitted to witness that he was going to Africa for negroes, and that he would make money if he could only land a few hundreds. After the vessel was seized, the Captain enjoined secrecy on witness, telling him to keep what he knew to himself. He also told him to answer to the name of Henry Casey. Witness was arrested and put in jail, and was unwilling to be bailed out for fear some attempt would be made to get him out of the way. There was lumber on board for a slave deck, and provisions in the cargo suitable for the voyage to Africa. W. A. FLEMMING, who was in the confidence of the Captain, told witness that the iron on board was to make shackles for the negroes. He also pointed out a man whom he said was the real owner of the vessel, and that, notwithstanding his short jacket, he had plenty of money. He was a short, stout, foreign-looking man, apparently a Spaniard. The witness was put through a rigid cross-examination by Mr. CLACK, who was employed for the defence, and was then discharged at his own request. The testimony taken will be used at the trial of the case, which will take place before the United States District Court on Tuesday next.

Henningsen and Lockridge—A Belligerent Card from Gen. Henningsen.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.

To the Editors of the Daily Delta:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called to a letter from S. A. LOCKRIDGE, published in Brownsville, Texas; that is to say, to a letter which he has certainly subscribed, and probably caused to be written, his own insulted lucubrations being characterized not only by bad taste and bad grammar, but by an utter disregard of orthography. He mentions a "wanton attack," and alludes to satisfaction. I therefore feel called upon to make the following remarks; Firstly, I beg leave to state, that I openly charged him with falsehood in reply to (what he intended as a secret) a malignant accusation. I felt this due not to myself only, but to those whom he might lead into difficulty and danger by false pretences and false statements, which had ceased to be ridiculous, because they were becoming mischievous. It therefore became a duty to expose them. Secondly, though several circumstances would place him beyond the pale of my notice, if I chose to avail myself of them, (which I do not do in consideration of his having held a commission in the gallant army of Nicaragua,) I wish to inform him that I never refuse satisfaction to any man who is not a deserter, a traitor to his flag, or a felon, charged him publicly and unequivocally with perversion of the truth. Every gentleman and soldier, very one aspiring to be treated as such, knows his emedy—which is not vulgar abuse.

This is the first and last I can have to say on the subject; and I will observe, in conclusion, that I am at least relieved from the only apprehension I could ever entertain with regard to S. A. LOCKRIDGE, VIZ.: personal correspondence with a man who begins his letters with a little i. I am, &c., yours obediently,

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

Emigrants for Arizona.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom.

A body of men, called the "Southwestern Pioneer and Mining Company," are to leave Westport, Missouri, on the 10th of June, under the lead of the infamous Col. TITUS, for Arizona. A party of about fifty men are organized in this city having the same Territory in view, and expect to start on their journey very soon. Another company will start from Leavenworth in a few weeks. We propose that the Westport and Lawrence Company meet at some central place between here and Westport, and have a general night. The victorious party will then go forward and take possession of the new Territory. It will cost less to kill each other here, and agitate the nation less than it will after killing each other in Arizona.

Personal.

A young lady in Cincinnati, Miss Fanny Hall, has received damages of $3,500 against one Vandergriff and other parties, for false imprisonment. She was confined for six months in the Lunatic Asylum, through the instrumentality of the officers of the church to which she belonged, but was proved to be sane, and was then discharged. The suit has been tried three times. The first jury gave her a verdict of $10,000. A new trial was had, and the jury failed to agree. The third time, she was again successful, and this ends the case.

Mr. Richard Yeadon, the "laudator" of Mr. Everett and man of general utility, has petitioned the Secretary of the Navy to donate a vessel to the the Charleston Port Society, to be erected into a School-ship, for the purpose of promoting the Gospel among seamen in the port of Charleston.

By a vote of the Baltimore Common Council, the remains of John McDonogh (of contested-will fame) are to be removed from New-Orleans to Baltimore. Two thousand dollars are appropriated for the purpose.

Letters from Ex-President Pierce, at Madeira, announce his intention to leave for Lisbon on the 1st of June. Mrs. Pierce is still an invalid, but her health has been improved by her voyage.

Mrs. Hoey, of Wallack's Theatre, sailed for Europe, on Saturday, in the *Fulton*. She is accompanied by her husband.

Greenough's statue of Gov. Winthrop has been placed upon its pedestal in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Miscellaneous Items.

A letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, intimates that the Mormons did *not* burn the Government trains on the Plains last Fall, but that the army contractor did, in order to realize a larger profit. It is stated that all the wheels of the wagons were first carefully removed, which fact (if true) is considered to be strong evidence against the contractor.

A gentleman in South Coventry, Connecticut, has on his grounds an oak tree, now eight feet in height, which he has raised from an acorn picked from the old Charter Oak seven years ago.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois, had a May celebration on the 20th inst, at which many good things were done—not said.

Police Intelligence.

DEATH BY ABORTION.—Coroner PERRY, on Saturday, held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Amelia Weber, who died on the 19th inst., at the house of Dr. Cobel, No. 57 Second-street. The deceased was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, but from the privacy of the burial and other mysterious circumstances surrounding the case, the body, six days after interment, was ordered by the Coroner to be exhumed for medical examination. Several witnesses were examined at the inquest, including the husband of the deceased. The evidence showed that the deceased, who resided with her husband in Warrenville, Schoharie County, left her home a few days before her death, ostensibly to come to this City for the purpose of visiting some friends and to make a few purchases, but that instead of visiting her friends she went directly to the house of Dr. Cobel, and died there eleven days afterwards. The medical evidence proved that death was the result of an abortion, and the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said Amelia Weber came to her death by reason of an abortion having taken place, and that the same was procured at the hands of Charles Cobel." On the rendition of the verdict, Cobel was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 2 o'clock, Saturday morning, as Mr. Charles Bardes, residing at No. 212 Avenue-A, was passing up the avenue on his way home, he was suddenly attacked by a gang of Mackerelville boys, some half dozen in number. Two caught hold of his arms, a third seized him around the neck and the others coolly took possession of his watch and money. Mr. Bardes shouted Police, which caused the ruffians to run, but one of them was arrested by officer Whitcomb, of the Seventeenth Ward, and lodged in the Stationhouse. The prisoner was taken before Justice STEERS, before whom he gave the name of James Smith, and his age as 19, and said that he was drawn into the scrape by his companions. He was committed to prison to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—A young man, giving his name as George Clark, on Saturday called into the jewelry store of Mr. Kroft, No. 276 Bowery, and asked to be shown some gold watches. Several were laid on the counter, but as none of them suited the young man he turned to leave. Mr. Kroft immediately discovered that one of the watches was missing, and jumping over the counter, he grabbed his customer and held on him till a policeman came, who searched the young man and found the missing watch stowed away in his inside coat pocket. Justice KELLY committed the prisoner to await trial.

SELLING DISEASED MEAT.—The Twenty-first Ward Police on Saturday arrested an Irishman, named Patrick Gallagher, whom they found selling diseased meat from a cart in Second-avenue, near Thirty-third-street. The meat was submitted to the inspection of several butchers, and declared to be diseased. Justice KELLY locked up the meat-vender to await trial, and ordered the meat to be sent to Barren Island.

STABBING.—John Shaw, residing at No. 56 Baxter-street, on Saturday afternoon, got into an altercation with his wife Ann, and stabbed her in the abdomen with a dirk-knife, inflicting a serious, if not fatal wound. Shaw was locked up in the Tombs to await the result of his wife's injuries. She was removed to the City Hospital.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Peculiar Merits of the** CRITTENDEN HAT
Consist in its complete adaptation to the requirements of a SUMMER HAT,
As shown in the harmony of its ample proportion, with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, and the favor with which it is received by the Trade.

☞ **The American Eagle Vindicated.**

"He claps the crag with hooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ringed with the azure world he stands,

"The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls."

Beautiful as these lines may be, we would here subjoin some others, by a domestic poet—a minstrel of Nature's manufacture, a bard of our own raising, in fact—which we believe contain, if not *quite* so much poetry, a good deal more of business and every-day interest. They were written on the firm of SMITH BROTHERS, who hold the magnificent Clothing Stores known as the "Marble Trinity" of Fulton-st.:

First in the market still they stand;
All styles of goods they have on hand—
The neat, the elegant, the grand.

Well have the SMITHS their flag unfurled,
And proudly their defiance hurled
To all the clothiers of the world!

"Watch us who can!" they cry and smile,
"In cheapness, quality and style!
We *have* led—lead—WILL LEAD THE PILE!"

The SMITHS are our "Eagles of the Clothing Trade," soaring far above the region of competition, and leaving us to wonder how they sustain themselves at such an elevation, on profits which appear to us incomprehensibly small. The secret, we suppose, is, that they sell more in two hours than any other clothiers do in a week of their briskest business.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 124 and 140 Fulton-st, New-York.

☞ **Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s New Patent Sewing Machine.**
COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest price machines for ONE QUARTER THE COST.
Agents wanted; full instructions furnished.
Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **Who Makes the Best Safes?**

LILLIE'S REPLY TO HERRING.

S. C. Herring, Esq.:

SIR: Your reply to the important question which I published in the Albany *Express*, met my attention while on a business tour at the West. In that reply I understand you to admit that 16 of your alleged Fire-Proof Safes did burn up in a single fire in your City; also, a number at Watertown; ditto at Troy; ditto at St. Louis; ditto at Green Bay. You then start off with the astounding assertion that the safes burnt were not your present make of safes, and *attempt* to prove that your present safe stands fire, and by certificates to show that mine does not. Now, Sir, if the proofs you offer in relation to your safe are as distant from the facts as the certificates bearing on mine, in neither case is the evidence of value. The Painsville certificate of Mather, and the postcript by Bartlett, *I know to be untrue.* And I will pay $1,000 if they will attest to them, under oath, in my presence.

The Frank Foster certificate applied to a safe not made or sold as fire-proof, as you must know, and the mention of it is unjust. In regard to the Dansville Safes, I have received the following letters:

* * * The safe in question (Lillie's Impenetrable) was over a drug store, and fell about 20 feet into a mass of combustible material, where it remained *four or five days*, as it was not convenient to attend sooner to taking it out, and I had removed nearly all the contents of any value just before the fire reached the building. When dug out and opened, the wood-work and papers were found to be partially destroyed, and twenty or thirty dollars in gold and silver coin were discolored.

In haste, yours, &c.,
CHAS. SHEPARD.

The undersigned certify that they had one of Lillie's No. 5 Fire and Burglar Proof Safes in their store in "Shepard's Block," Dansville, when said store was destroyed by fire on the 31st of March, 1854; said safe was taken from the ruins after *twenty-four hours' exposure*, and when opened the contents were found in good order. The Safe was but little injured, and is now in use.

E. S. PALMERS & CO.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., May 24, 1858.

Another of my safes which you have announced as "destroyed" is on exhibition at my agency, No. 189 Broadway, New-York. Yourself and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine its interior.

I shall take occasion hereafter to give to the public some more of the numerous certificates which I have received from all parts of the country, attesting to the superior *fire-proof qualities* of my Safe.

I challenged you, with all other safe-makers, to test safes with me by fire at Philadelphia and New-York in 1854: at Detroit and Chicago in '55, and at Troy in '57. You have avoided the test at these several places, and the challenge is still open for your acceptance, and has been continually from that time to this, as you, doubtless, well understand. It is, therefore, evident that *your* confidence in my Safe is not impaired by certificates originating with sheet-iron safe agents, for you are too familiar with facts to the contrary. Your Mr. Farrell, of Philadelphia, witnessed the ten-hour test of my Safe at the State fair in that city. Your Mr. Harmon, of Chicago, the burning of another at the Illinois State fair, eleven hours. Also, of the Safe burnt at Cairo, in the railroad depôt, where two or three sheet iron safes were burned up, and another in the city of Chicago. Also, your agents at Detroit and Syracuse, where my Safes went through extensive fires, and came out with contents perfect.

I have evidence to show that five of the Safes enumerated in *your* catalogue of triumphs were so badly burned that only two were allowed to be opened publicly.

I would ask why did you *give* a new safe to the Messrs. Keller of Easton, Pa., (another of your triumphs,) if the Safe burned stood the fire.

The Hecker & Bro Safe has been proved, heretofore, to the satisfaction of the public to have been made by you under the Wilder patent; another triumph of your "Champion." The balance of your catalogue would doubtless prove equally brilliant upon investigation.

You offer me money to prove [to whom?] that your "Champion Safe" has ever been destroyed by fire. If you will designate the kind of proof required, and deposit the money in trust for some charitable society in case the proof is furnished, I will undertake to accommodate you. Or, if you will burn publicly one of your "Champion" Safes of the ordinary construction, which has been in use two years or over, in a common wood fire for the space of *two hours*, I will forfeit $1,000 if its contents come out unharmed.

You publish the robbery at Hudson, Wis. This, the only instance when a Safe of my make was ever robbed, has been called by you, in common with all sheet-iron safe makers and bank lock venders, as a great triumph, I, too, and the public, will hail it as a triumph, since it has called attention to the significant fact, that my weakest Safes, made five years ago—since which time I have made great improvements—cannot be opened by a single night's labor, but require two nights of noisy work, with sledge-hammer, punch and powder. It is sufficient to say that, despite the endeavors of other safe-makers to supplant me, one of my latest and best Fire and Bulglar-Proof **Safes has been ordered to** take its place, without **any solicitation on the part of myself** or my agents.

Now, Mr. Herring, **your Safes** have been robbed repeatedly, **and during the last year**, as estimated, of over $200,000. **Do you not, Sir,** continue to make the same *Sheet-Iron Safe* which **you recommend** and sell as thief-proof, when you know that five minutes is sufficient time to open them through the lock, without noise, and less time *through the side of the Safe*, with a common wood axe? I do assume to make the *Best Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes*. The Banks in your City are now using *over sixty* of them—more than are used of all other manufacturers put together, and the same ratio holds good in all Western cities; and however much you or your agents may extol your Sheet-Iron Safe, I have full confidence that a discerning public will continue to award to my Safe and Lock the superiority which their merits demand. LEWIS LILLIE.

TROY, N. Y., May 27, 1858.

A full assortment of LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED IRON FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES and LOCKS may be found at the New-York Agency,
No. 189 BROADWAY.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.**

From the American Agriculturist.

For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.

From the Tribune.

To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.

From the Independent.

Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ **Everybody** desiring to purchase
MIRRORS, CORNICES, PICTURE-FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
is invited to examine the extensive assortment at the Looking Glass Warehouse of
KIMBALL WHITTEMORE & CO.,
No. 360 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.** New and beautiful styles,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ **Immense Attraction!!**
ENGLISH CARPETINGS SACRIFICING!!!
Velvet, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts. to $1 per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 62½c. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.**
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Popular Trade in Mantillas.**
W. B. MACKENZIE will open a large assortment of Mantillas, per *Africa*, on MONDAY, May 31.
Fashions for June.
No. 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

☞ **Ebenezer Collamore,**
No. 403 BROADWAY, below Canal-st.,
has constantly on hand a large assortment of French, English and India Dining and Tea Sets: Cut, Engraved, and Pressed Glass, of the best quality and latest patterns.

☞ **Bartholf's Sewing Machines.**
Office No. 489 Broadway, (corner Broome-st.)
Send for a circular. Machine-Twist, &c.
Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841, Post-Office.
"These machines are now in general use."—*Sun, Times.*

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt no. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Success and Happiness are open to all** who know how to use their capabilities. A correct phrenological examination is the best method of learning these capabilities, and may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Catarrh.**—Dr. GOODALE'S Office, for the treatment and cure of Catarrh, is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, two doors from Broadway. His entire success with this formidable disease is fully established.

☞ **Pulmonary Consumption.**—ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., office for the treatment and cure of CONSUMPTION, No. 158 Bowery. Office hours from 9 to 4 P. M. Send for a book on Consumption, (gratis.)

MARRIED.

KEATON—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 27, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, JOHN KEATON to KITTY SMITH.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BUSH—HALLOCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 26, by the Rev. J. F. Wheeloy, GEO. W. BUSH to AMY E. HALLOCK, daughter of Isaac Hallock, all of this City.

SPENCER—WHEATLEY.—At Bridgeport, N. J., on Monday, May 24, by the Rev. John Gardner, CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, of Bloomenburgh, N. J., to Miss CORNELIA WHEATLEY, of the former place.

DIED.

KNOX.—In this City, on Friday, May 28, of consumption, MARY C. KNOX, daughter of Joseph Knox, deceased, aged 20 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Lovely in life.
Serenely she welcomed death.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 845 Greenwich st., on Monday, May 31, at 10 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

MCCOSKRY.—In this City, on Sunday, May 30, Mrs. ALISON NISBET MCCOSKRY, widow of the late Doctor MCCOSKRY, of Carlis

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant women, situations; one a middle-aged widow, as nurse and seamstress, who is an excellent needle-woman; can cut and fit children's clothing or would go as nursery governess. The other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewing, or would assist with the washing. Good City references as to character and capacity. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., for 2 days, or a note addressed S. K., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable, well-informed young woman, in the capacity of children's nurse and seamstress, or waitress. Having served in some of the first families, where she refers, will be found very efficient in her duties. Is a girl of good disposition and respectful manners. No objection to travel or go in the country with a lady for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-CLASS German servant; is a most respectable woman middle-aged, thoroughly understands all kinds of good plain cooking, pastry, &c.; is a superior washer and ironer; will be found an honest, hard working, industrious servant, very cleanly; has lived in good American families, and speaks good English. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, faithful Protestant girl; is a very good plain cook, thoroughly understands all kinds of housework and a first class washer and ironer and bread baker, is obliging and takes pleasure in doing the work as it should be done. Not fond of going out much. Inquire for EMILY at No. 19 Tillary-st. near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy American Protestant woman a situation; she is a first-rate cook, understands cooking of all kinds, is a first-rate cook, understands cooking of all kinds, meats, poultry, game and pastry; is also an excellent baker. She has lived in the best of families in this City, and has the very best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery this day and Monday.

WANTED—BY TWO EFFICIENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant women, situations in City or country, separate or together, one as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; is a good cook and competent laundress; the other as neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel with a lady or family. Apply at No 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook; also, an American Protestant girl as excellent plain cook and baker; both make good pastry, cakes, pies, jellies and preserves of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; like the country; have the best of reference; will be found obliging and careful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, WHO goes out by the day to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, has not customers enough, would like to have two or three families to work for. Good references given. Also, a nice Protestant young girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, good references given. Call at No. 678 Houston-st., room No. 15, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron by a very competent woman; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Her daughter, aged 14, can wait on table, sew and teach small children their lessons, and sew. City reference given. Call during two days at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN and niece, situations in one family, in this City, Brooklyn or Staten Island. The cook understands meats and pastry baking; does up linen in style: wages $6 to $7. The niece can mind children or do chamberwork and waiting; wages, $5; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, situations in the city or country for the Summer; one as cook and laundress, or cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and baking; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; wages $8 and $6. Call, for two days, at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to take care of one with it running about; has best of City reference; has lived six years in her last situation, and is very kind and attentive in sickness; has no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITuations, one as cook, and assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with washing and ironing or plain sewing; will go a short distance in the country; have good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 678 Houston-st, room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and Newport preferred. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR AMERICAN girls: one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as chambermaid and laundress; and one to do general housework. Also, by a first class cook; and one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can show good City reference; has got no friends in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 279 Mulberry st., between Houston and Prince.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as pastry cook, or sales woman in a confectionery store. The advertiser has served her time in a first-class house in the old country, and has practiced for the last twelve years. Address E. G. Box No. 129, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as waitress and chamermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY AND competent Protestant English young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is a good sewer; can be highly recommended from her last place for neatness, obliging disposition, &c. Can be seen for two days at 341 West 19th-st. No objection to a private boarding house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework; one as cook. Also, by two colored girls; one as laundress; one to do housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; the one as chambermaid and waiter, and the other as nurse and seamstress. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 377 10th st., between Avenues B and C, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended servant as cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, jellies, fowls, birds, game, and an excellent baker; or she will take a place as plain cook, washer and ironer at moderate wages. Call at No. 162 3d-av. in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as child's nurse, would take charge of a baby from its infancy, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 173 Delancy st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; makes first-class bread; knows her business well; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to go as seamstress or take care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call or two days at No. 127 West 19th-st, on the second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as cook; has cooked in some of the first families in the City; will go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 7 East 21st st, between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLEASANT, neat, tidy and competent girl as chambermaid and waiter, and assist in washing, or laundress; she understands her business; is willing to go to the country or City. Call at No. 182 3d av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of pastries, jellies, boning and larding, and all kinds of made dishes; no objection to country or large families; best of City reference can be seen till engaged, at No. 150 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY RESPECTably connected, and with first-class references, an engagement as matron or housekeeper, where experience and thorough reliability would be appreciated. Address C. B., No. 192 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, A SITUAtion as housekeeper having served in that capacity; no objections to travel or go in the county. Also, a lady would go as copyist. Address, or apply, Mrs. HARRIS, care Mrs. FENDEN, No 202 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl as cook, washer and ironer; also an excellent laundress and baker; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 59 Orchard-st. for two days. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her present employer. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid, waiter, or child's nurse. No objection to go into the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 205 Mott st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook. Understands the business in all its branches. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 15 and 14 Bible-House, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family, as first class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Apply at No 7 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and to take charge of children and to assist in sewing. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 246 Livingston st., Brooklyn.

TO EUROPE.—A YOUNG, WELL EDUCATED German lady wishes a situation as traveling companion to a lady going to Europe. Can do hair dressing, plain sewing, and all kinds of fine needle work. Address L. K., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for two days. References exchanged.

A YOUNG LADY WISHING TO GO TO Europe would like to make an engagement with a family as governess or companion. Remuneration not an object. Address C. E., Box No. 122, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SEWING MAchine. Any person having one, and wishing to dispose of it, may find a purchaser, by addressing D. W., Broadway Post-Office, with price and maker's name.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPACTABLE young man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; the advertiser is a thorough groom as well as driver; has long experience in this country and the old country; will be found willing, competent and obliging in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. A line addressed to the *Times* office for L. D., Box No. 200, for two days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman and groom, who truly understands his business and all its branches; is a first class driver; also understands vegetable gardening and milking of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; can get the best of reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 27 Chrystie-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has the best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a German, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address G. S., No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOTEL BOOKkeeper and office clerk, or as timekeeper and paymaster of a lot of mining or factory hands, by an experienced and well-recommended man. Address WARREN HASTINGS, office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, IN any respectable business; is well acquainted with dry goods; can keep books, and is a good judge of money. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation. Address Box No. 106, *Times* office.

WANTED.—A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE IS desirous of obtaining employment in a straw and fur establishment; is a practical furrier and a good accountant. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address FURRIER, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man who understands the business; has experience of plain gardening; can make himself generally useful. References satisfactory. Address J. M., Box No. 165, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without children; understands gardening and farming first-rate; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. M., Box No. 123, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUTH, A SITUation in a store of any kind, either in the City or country. Address C. H., for two days, at No. 80 West Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A SINgle Protestant man, in a private family. Favorable City references. Address WAITER, Book and News store, No. 827 Broadway, near 12th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR FARMER—A thoroughgoing young man, with unexceptionable references (over 2 years) from his last employer, desires a situation in City or country in either of the above capacities; he thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging, and try to please; would take a place as porter. Apply at No 307 Bowery.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man, who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity. Address S. W., Box No. 245, Post-Office.

MUSICAL.

TENOR.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation as tenor singer in a quartette choir of some Reformed Dutch Church in this City. Is competent to fill a situation as organist, and would be satisfied with having access to the organ for occasional practice as compensation. Address MAURICE, Box No. 136, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND HIS WIFE TO take charge of a small place a few miles from the City; there are a small green-house and grapery; the wife must understand making and have charge of dairy and poultry. For an industrious, steady man, a good situation is offered. Scotch or English preferred. Address Box No. 3,781, General Post Office.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL AGENT, OF UNdoubted piety and integrity, to collect funds for a charitable institution in this City. An unemployed clergyman preferred. Address F. E. W., Box No. 142, *Times* office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY OF GOOD ADdress, residing with his parents, in an office, who can sell goods and understand writing and figures; willing to work, and can come well recommended. Apply to CHARLES H. LOCK & CO., No. 130 Water st.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK FOR A PRIvate family; one who understands her business well; soups, jellies, boning, larding, &c. A Protestant preferred. Apply with recommendations at No. 118 East 16th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN about 19 years of age, who thoroughly understands putting up prescriptions. None but Americans need apply, at No. 49 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent female domestics. Protestants and Catholics of all nations, and in any capacity. Families in want of first-class servants are respectfully invited to apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. This agency is conducted by an American, who will use every effort to give entire satisfaction to employers. None but first-class girls, with good recommendations admitted. Patronage most respectfully solicited in this measure of reform.
J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS in City and country will please observe that Wesley's Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., one door above 23d-st., has on hand to day the best of English, Scotch, Welsh, Protestants, Germans, and others, in every branch of household work, and do not charge until suited. Observe the street and number. A lady in attendance. 20 smart English, Scotch and German Protestant girls wanted this day at high wages.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the domestic institute and home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COBERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, waiters, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty st.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD apply at Mrs. YORKSTONE'S office, No. 224 4th av., where the most respectable girls in the City can be had, from the best of families, with recommendations for civility and capability, and for every capacity for City and country; no girl admitted without good references.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
QUENTIN DURWARD.
Household Waverley Edition. With plates from designs by Billings & Elmore, A. R. A.
2 vols., $1 50.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,
Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK, NO 1—Consisting of 32 Tunes and Hymns, just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York. Contents, in part: "This Anniversary Day." "Happy Greeting to All." "Kind Words can Never Die." "'Tis Good for the Sabbath-School." "We Come with Joy to Greet You," &c., &c. Price 3 cents; $2 per hundred; postage 1 cent.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB
REGATTA FOR 1858
The annual Regatta will come off on THURSDAY, June 3. Entries close on Tuesday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary, No 4 Pine-st. The steamboat *Josephine*, chartered for the exclusive use of the members of the Club and their ladies, will leave foot of Leroy-st. at 10 A. M. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain them at the office of the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 16 Wall st. A special meeting of yacht owners will be held for the admission of members on Saturday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.
By order of the Commodore,
A. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

BOATS—PLEASURE BOATS.—THIS IS THE largest and cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world—from 150 to 200 boats on hand. Persons wishing a boat, either for pleasure or hard service, are invited to give a call. INGERSOLL'S, No. 250 South-st.

CLUB AND YACHT BOATS FOR SALE.—Ready manufactured. Apply to F. & N. MARVIN, 11th-st., E. R., near Secor Iron Works.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING.—NO. 149 Fulton and No. 8 Ann—15 tables. Billiard Palace, Court and Remsen. Brooklyn—15 tables on one floor; slate beds, square cushions, both places. Tables and trimmings for sale. BASSFORDS, Factors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EAST NEW-JERSEY BAPTIST ASsociation will convene at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1858, at 2½ o'clock P. M., when the opening sermon will be preached. Delegates will be met at the depot of the Central New-Jersey Railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—On Washington-square. No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, April 19, 1858.
Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college amid associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.
The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and Instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.
Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following, among the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons of it:

Rev. George Potts, D. D.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Mr. Lewis E. Hargous,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Fred L. Talcott,	Hon. William Tucker, &c.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

ALONZO FLACK, A.M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAS. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the French language, and who has been a resident governess in a French school in this City, would like to obtain pupils in a private family, where a few hours' instruction each day would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 139, *Times* Office.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private instruction and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for any kind of business. Two private desks will be vacated this day, which may be secured by new pupils at only $5 for the full course. Regular terms $25.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.
JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

24 MORNING LESSONS IN FRENCH FOR $18, AT LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY.—Prof. DUBOIS will teach the early risers every morning at 7 o'clock. The first lesson on Tuesday, June 1. Tickets to be had at the above address.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 6th av.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar and fine disciplinarian, who has had much experience as an Educator, awaits an engagement as principal or assistant. Address TEACHER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN DECLINING WILL SELL an extra magnificent 7-octave rosewood Piano-Forte stool and cover, richly finished, with four round corners, costly carved legs, City make, at a complete sacrifice for cash. Also, at a bargain one suite of elegant rosewood parlor furniture and one small pier glass. Can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 678 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 7 A. M till 8 P. M. N. B.—A complete sacrifice will be given to a cash purchaser, and boxed if desired.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE DOUBLE-MOULDING carved case piano, with round legs; case inlaid with pearl, new, will be sold at a great bargain. A large stock of plain pianos cheap. Second-hand pianos at $25, $50, and $80. Pianos to let. Call and get a bargain. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., marble building.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR MAKE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $75, 100, $110, $115, $125, $140, $150 and $160. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A SIX HUNDRED DOLLAR SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale cheap, double round corners, back finished same as front, pearl keys, carved legs over-strung base, front board beautifully inlaid with mother of pearl; will be sold for $300 including stool. Apply at No 470 6th-av. N. B.—A discount for cash if applied for immediately. Box goes with piano.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. A superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES & BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
These Pianos to let, new and second-hand, and sold on installments as above. J. M. PELTON.

MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD carved, grand diagonal piano, finished back and front, powerful tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted. Cost $600; been used a few months, and in perfect order; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A SUPERBLY-FINISHED, RICH-TONED, full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, has all the latest improvements, with City maker's guarantee for two years, (cost $250,) will be sold for nearly half price. This will be found the greatest bargain now offered, by calling at the residence, No. 149 Wooster-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS.—SEVERAL VERY fine, sweet toned organs of six and eight stops, with swells and pedals, in elegant Gothic cases. Also, one, two rows keys, and two second-hand, four and five stops, will be sold low. W. H. DAVIS, 40 Downing st.

PROFESSORS OF THE PIANO-FORTE are respectfully invited to call and examine MONES-TIER'S Patent Agile main or Hand Exerciser, for Musicians, at No. 17 Ann-st., 2d floor.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

A SPLENDID NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOFORTE for sale at half price. Call at No 132 East 21st-st.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—second hand, will be sold very low. Inquire at No. 388 Bowery.

FURNITURE.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS IN BLACK walnut, of entirely new and beautiful designs, of the best material and workmanship; prices $4 and upwards. Children's bedsteads, new cribs, &c. Mattresses made to order, altered and repaired at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, a beautiful assortment of entirely new styles and superior workmanship just finished at the old manufactory No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

FURNITURE.—TWO SUPERB FRENCH PLATE mantel mirrors for sale, size of plate 84x46, rich ornamental frames, in fine order; cost $425; price $250; will be sold separately if desired. Apply at the brown-stone cottage No. 86 West 47th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st., (old No. 39), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st.; New-York.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as warm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, or ladies, can be accommodated with desirable rooms and board in a private family, in the most pleasant part of Jersey City. The house has all the modern improvements. It is regarded by competent authority, as healthful as any place of resort in any part of the country. Address Box No. 262, Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, OR SUITE OF rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, in a private family. House first-class, with all modern improvements and pleasantly situated. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN PROcure commodious and beautifully-furnished rooms, with partial board, in a house containing all the modern improvements, located in a fashionable part of the City, near Madison-square. Inquire at No. 98 Madison-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a few young gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board, rooms furnished or unfurnished; house new and in a very desirable location up town, convenient to railroads and stages. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 1,181, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING—ON MURRAY HILL.—A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated in a private family, with a furnished or unfurnished suite of rooms, in a first-class house on Murray Hill, near 5th av. Best of reference given and required. Address WARREN, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

BOARDING—NO. 189 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, near Stuyvesant Park. The whole second floor for a family or two or three single gentlemen; also room on the second floor. The house contains gas, baths, &c. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with board, to let to a gentleman and his wife in a house with modern improvements.
No. 3 St. Mark's place.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BOOOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with partial board and pleasant separate rooms, in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., a few doors from Fulton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, two blocks from Broadway and 4th st., having two large and pleasant rooms, would let the front one to two gentlemen, for $10 per week, with breakfast and tea, or the back room for $9; or to a gentleman and his wife on reasonable terms. References given and required. Address, C. B. A., Post-Office, Station D, Bible House.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a pleasant house, replete with all modern improvements, in Broome st., one block from Broadway, would let to 5 or 6 gentlemen pleasant rooms, with bath room and closet connected, and breakfast, tea and dinner on Sundays if required. Family consists of three. No other boarders taken. Rooms will be ready for occupancy on the 1st June. Address W. H. W., Box No. 121 *Times* office, for one week.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—LIVING IN splendid style, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av. the best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen to their number, and give them a suit of rooms that cannot be surpassed in the City, and make them a home that can be called a home even in boarding. Address COMFORT, Box No. 114, *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra large parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 22th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PLEASANT Room, with board, for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. The house is modern built; has the recent improvements, and commands a fine view of the water. The neighborhood is desirable, and three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Address A. Z., Box No. 138, *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman of quiet habits, in a family where there are few or no other boarders. Location preferred between 3d and 6th avs., and 4th and 20th sts. Persons having such to offer at a moderate price, may hear of a desirable boarder by addressing J. O. B., box No. 144 *Times* office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also, two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by applying at No. 65 Hicks st. The neighborhood is desirable, and within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The best of references required and given.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-STREET —A suite of three very desirable rooms, connecting with each other, on second floor, with gas and privilege of bath, to a family of adults with full or partial board; also, 2 desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Stages pass the door, and within one block of Washington-square. References required.

NO. 227 EAST BROADWAY.—ROOMS with closets, and single bedrooms, with water and gas, to let, with full or partial board, in a highly respectable house and neighborhood, where the comforts of home can be enjoyed on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms with full or partial board. Also, a front parlor to let, with or without board, at No. 137 West 11th-st. No objections to a couple of respectable single ladies.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, connecting, to let separately or together, on second floor; also, two very pleasant rooms on third floor. House is first-class and pleasantly located, being near New York Hotel. Best of reference. No. 259 Greene st., near Clinton-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a fine house, with modern improvements, in 16th st., near 5th av., desire to rent their second story (three large rooms with fine closets) to a party of gentlemen, with partial board if desired. Also, two rooms on 3d floor. Address Box No. 496 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with elegant rooms and board at No. 173 Spring-st., near Thompson. The location is pleasant and in a good neighborhood.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, if required; also single rooms, in a brown stone house with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET on the second story, with or without partial board, in a private family, bath on the same floor. In a pleasant, convenient location, on a stage rout. References exchanged. At No 66 Amity st.

A BACK PARLOR—ON THE SECOND FLOOR, elegantly furnished to let, with full board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, a room on the fourth floor, beautifully furnished. Address No. 1 Abingdon-square.

FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE 7th and one on the 3d floor, in a first class private house, with all modern improvements, will be let either separately or together, with or without partial board. Sixth-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick-

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD E. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO ELEGANT COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I., AT AUCTION

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on TUESDAY, June 1 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York—

TWO ELEGANT COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I.—The two desirable cottages, together with about 18 acres of land, on Johnson-av., near Great South Road, Islip, Suffolk County, L.I., and opposite the residence of J. D. Johnson, Esq. The cottages are each 40x32 feet contain about 10 rooms, in perfect order throughout; have marble mantels, &c., &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out; there are stables and other out-buildings The location is unsurpassed; there is fine boating, fishing, shooting, &c., in the immediate vicinity. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years, at the option of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

At the earnest solicitation of my numerous patrons, I have concluded to hold my regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, during the Summer months, every MONDAY AND THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, those having been my established days of sale for the past five years.

Special sales on other days, when required.

Believing that this change will meet with the approbation of the public, I have been permitted to adopt this course, which will take effect from this date.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY, At 12 o'clock, at the

NEW-YORK HORSE BAZAAR, No 31 CROSBY ST.

N. B.—Parties having horses, wagons, carriages &c., to dispose of, will find this establishment the most desirable medium of disposing of them, having been established for the last 20 years, and in successful operation.

DANIEL S. BOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. BOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, 10 MORROW, (Tuesday,) June 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of art, &c., also, a general assortment of table-ware, such as China dinner and tea sets, and complete set of silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs. China dinner and tea sets ivory cutlery, cut glass ware silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs, meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and sec etary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an indefinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of very stylish carriage horses, fast travelers, saddle horses.

Also one coupe carriage, pole and shafts; one light oak wagon superior make; one set fine double and one set do. single harness.

Also, the chestnut filly *Eugenie*, 15½ hands high, sired by *Trustee*, out of the well known blooded mare *Highland Arte*, who trotted 2:37 over the Cambridge Course. *Eugenie* is 4 years old this Spring, warranted kind and gentle in all harness, and sound in every respect Without training, she gives evidence of extraordinary speed. She was bought by a gentleman of this City for his own use two months ago, and who is now unexpectedly called back to Europe.

Also belonging to the same estate, one bay mare 14½ hands, 6 years old; has been used as a ladies' saddle-horse; kind and gentle in all harness, and warranted sound.

Also, one light road wagon almost new.

Also, a trotting sulky, made for the above owner in the best manner; 3 sets single harness, blankets, whips, &c., &c. Without reserve.

At 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st. superior pair of gray family carriage horses, 16 hands high, 8 years old, long tails, kind, gentle and true in single and double harness or under the saddle; they are good travelers and are sold only account of the owner having no further use for them.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—ALSO, PARLOR AND CHAMBER furniture, rosewood piano-forte, lace curtains, splendid Dresden vases and ornaments, carpets, &c., on TUESDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., without any reserve, to satisfy a mortgage. T. GOULDSMITH will sell as follows: Rosewood 7-octave piano, richly inlaid, with satin pearl keys; one suit of parlor furniture, covered in the richest satin brocade, maroon and gold, one suite covered with crimson satin; also an extensive parlor, suite to match in green silk velvet; rosewood library book-case, French plate pier glass, with marble consoles; lace curtains, landscape window shades, valuable oil-paintings—American and Italian scenery; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood marble top étagers, mirror doors and backs, Dresden China vases and ornaments, 200 yards of Brussels carpeting, reception chairs &c. Dining room—Solid oak extension table, dining room chairs &c., wax nut tea tables, ingrain carpet, mirror, mantel clock; also, a large variety of French China tea and breakfast plates, cut-glass ware, tea sets, punch bowls table cutlery and plated ware. Chamber furniture—Twenty pure hair mattresses, spring do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with washstands to match; sofa beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, oval mirrors, curtains and cornices, Elizabethan and French bedsteads, toilet sets, and a general assortment of other chamber furniture all of which must be peremptorily sold. No postponement on any account, rain or shine. Goods to be removed immediately. Cartmen will be in attendance.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF BROADWAY, FORTY-FIFTH, FIFTY FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS, AND BROOKLYN PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock; at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON CARROLL, CROWN, AND MONTGOMERY STREETS, BROOKLYN—7 plots, of from 5 to 8 lots each, between Washington and Franklin avs.; 90 per cent. on bond and mortgage

ON NORTHEAST CORNER FORTY-FIFTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—1 lot

ON FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—House and lot No. 131 west, 100 feet east of Broadway.

ON FIFTY FOURTH-STREET—2 lots N. S., 200 feet west of 6th-av.

ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—2 lots N. S., 275 feet west of 6th-av.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., Bay Trotting Horse, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, kind in single and double harness, and a good saddle horse; has trotted a mile in 2:40, is a very stylish driver, has been in the country during the Winter, can trot a mile on the road, to a wagon in condition, in 2:50. Sold as the owner is leaving the City. Also, a light wagon, together with one set of single harness.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL on FRIDAY, June 4, 1858, at the house No. 225 West 22d st., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the No. 7,588, and upon which default has been made, all the household furniture and fixtures contained in said house covered by said mortgage. Terms cash; bankable money.

J. S. SLAUSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THEOLOGICAL and Miscellaneous Books, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, and following days, at 4 o'clock each day, a most valuable and rare collection of choice works in Theology, Science, History, &c., comprising more than 5,000 volumes. The sale of this mammoth collection affords an opportunity for enriching libraries rarely presented. Catalogues ready. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE, AT OGDENSBURG, JUNE 16—Thirty thousand acres of improved and unimproved lands, farms, mills, water-power, village lots and land contracts. This sale is the most attractive ever offered in the State. Terms liberal. Particulars of GEO. GUEST, Ogdensburg; or A. J. BLEECKER, the auctioneer, No. 7 Broadway, New-York. By order of HENRY VAN RENSSELAER.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, WINE, CORDIALS, BILLIARD TABLE, CHAIRS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a small assortment of second-hand furniture of various kinds; also, one billiard table six lounges, 50 chairs, 10 bedsteads; also, 50 boxes of various kinds of wine; also, cordials, liquor pumps, several counters, &c., &c., by order of the assignee. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the Receiver, without reserve, 75 beautiful rosewood 4½ and 5-octave Æolians, or improved melodeons, 10 rosewood piano-fortes, square and round corners, 6½ and 7 octaves. The above are all first class instruments, of superior make, and to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, June 1, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., fine oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, American, Flemish French and Italian schools, all framed, and by some of the most celebrated masters of the above schools. They can be examined one day before the sale in the gallery.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, PLATED WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.—By BARTLETT & COWEN, TUESDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 281 Pearl-st, a large and choice stock of best ware, in lots, for dealers. City and country merchants will do well to attend.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 72 Willoughby, between Bridge and Duffield sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms on Monday afternoon.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY CHOICE SELECTION OF PLANTS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102½ Maiden-lane. Roses, camellias, fuchsias, &c., &c., in flower, from Willi m Wilson, Esq., West 14th-st.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, 31ST INST., at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture, carpets, crockery; also, the bar-room furniture, paintings and one fine billiard-table, (O'Conner's make,) at the Numberg Hotel, No. 20 City Hall-place.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARTLY MADE BY BAUDOINE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square, between 5th av. and McDougal-st., all the valuable furniture contained in said house, mostly made by Baudoine or Newhouse, consisting of velvet carpets, satin damask and lace window curtains, elegant rosewood canopy top etagere, plate-glass back; rich ormolu and bronze chandeliers, large pier glasses; parlor suites covered in silk velvet, rosewood piano-forte, centre table, brocatel, marble top elegant ormolu clock, China vases, two or three beautiful Carara marble statues, representing Innocence and Pet-Dove, two large marble vases several fine oil-paintings, dining room—Oak extension table, chairs, rich painted China dinner set, glass and plated ware. A large and complete assortment of mahogany bedroom furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, spring chairs and lounges, covered in French de laine elegant enameled bedroom suites, feather bed, mattresses, &c; oil-cloths and other valuable furniture, all of which was made to order for the owner.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A good variety of securities will be offered. For full particulars, see *Journal of Commerce*, *News*, *Express* and *Herald*, or catalogues, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 3.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STEREOTYPERS, PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The good-will, fixtures, and all the apparatus of the old-established Stereotype Foundry, owned and successfully carried on for many years by the late R. C. Valentine. The Foundry is fully supplied with type, all kinds required for carrying on the business in all its branches, and offers an opportunity rarely met with, for any person desiring to continue the same. If not disposed of at private sale on or before the 17th June, the same will then be offered at public auction, by order of the Administrators For further particulars, inquire at the Foundry No. 83 Centre-st., New-York, of THOS. W. RENNIE. S. D. ROBERTS, Administrator.

TO HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned would like to make an arrangement with one or more hardware manufacturers to act as agent for the sale of their goods He has a fine location in this City for the transaction of such business, is in daily intercourse with the trade and can give references of the best character as to integrity and punctuality. Address J. W. G, Box No. 3,904, Post-Office, New-York.

$200 TO $2,000.—A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE money. Any gentleman with this amount, wishing to engage in a business where he can double his capital in a few months, in any State in the Union, will call on or address D. H. SOUTHWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—WANTED BY AN ACtive business man, an interest in some safe and profitable business, where this amount can be invested; or would accept a good situation and loan the money to his employer. Address Box No. 1,665, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $4,000 or $5,000, who will devote his time to selling a new patented article that has already proved successful and pays 100 per cent. profit Factory now in operation, and the most satisfactory results shown. Address Box No. 640, Union square Post-Office.

TO MACHINISTS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE largest machine shops in the northwest, in complete working order, and with a large trade. Inquire of WM. P. MOSS, Jr., at Hanford & Browning's, No. 21 Barclay-st.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of G. NEWCOMB, No 2d East Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the 1st Ward, and 7th Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick sewers; 5 320 feet of 18-inch, 3,420 feet of 15-inch, 19,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

ALSO—The sewers in drainage districts Nos 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts, and the East River, comprising 4,850 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,950 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and 9,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. 8 Halsey Building, No. 355 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately. JOHN W. PRENTICE, President.

Dated BROOKLYN, May 24, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., up to Thursday, June 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating the new school-house now being erected in 44th-st., in the XXIId Ward aforesaid, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr.,
PATRICK MURPHY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
EDWARD TIMPSON,
Building Committee of the XXIId Ward.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name of ENSIGN & JENKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent E. M. ENSIGN, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1858. E. J. JENKINS.

The subscriber will continue the Stock Commission business on his own account, at No. 59 Beaver-st. JAMES E. JENKINS.

E. M. Ensign may be found at No. 59 Beaver-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE CONnection of Mr. T. B. WELLS with LOW, HUBBARD & CO., as partner, ceased on the 1st day of May, 1858, by limitation. PHILO LOW, S. S. HUBBARD.

The Produce business is continued by LOW & HUBBARD, at No. 243 Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of KEMP & WARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES A. KEMP, JERSEY CITY, May 24, 1858. JOHN H. WARD.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO.

Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, near Pearl-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes, Superior, low price, desirable. Depot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S. No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 51 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED TO MATCH.—A BROWN bay horse, 16 hands high, of fine form, rangy neck, clean, blood like head and legs, and able to trot in 3½ minutes or better. For a horse to suit, a good price will be paid. Address, stating all particulars, price, and where the horse can be seen, THOMAS S. SHEPARD, Box No. 1,470, New-York.

WILLIAMSBURG BAY HORSE SIR HENRY FOR SALE.—Noted for sagacity, driving pleasant and fearing nothing. Every way right. Fifteen hands high, and pony built, at No. 14 East 19th st., near Broadway.

HORSE FOR SALE—A STYLISH BROWN horse, of great courage and endurance. Stands without tying and has never been known to shy or stumble. Will be fully and responsibly guaranteed. Inquire at stable No. 22 West 13th-st.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 2m. 50s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY.	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G Griswold,
Messrs Riggs & Co.,	J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co.,	F Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. & Victor Achelis
Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr	

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY. NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858

THE STOCK HOLDERS OF THIS COMpany are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail or the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW YORK, May 29, 1858.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the ALBERT FREESTONE COMPANY, fixed by the charter on the first THURSDAY of June, will, by determination of the Directors, be held at the Company's offices, in the City of New York, (No. 15 Nassau-st.,) on the 3d proximo, at noon, when the order of business will be: First, The election of Directors for the ensuing year. Second, Such other business as is specified in the 7th section of the charter. Third, Such further business as may come before the meeting.

By order. SAMUEL P DINSMORE, Secretary.
Dated, New-York, May 24, 1858.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, held on May 21, 1858, it was

Resolved, That a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company be called on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-st., at which time a full statement of the condition of the Company will be laid before them, and their action invited. Every Stock and Bondholder should be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are invited to meet at the Mercantile Library in Astor place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the semi-annual statement of the business of the road, and to discuss the financial condition of the Company.

The Bondholders are invited to attend the meeting.

CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of all the late debts, dues, assets and effects of the late firm of BOYD & PAUL, of the City of New York. All persons having claims against the said firm are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned: and all persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay such debts to the undersigned at his office No 43 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. J. W. FEETER, Receiver, &c.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne county, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 12th of June, both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. PRIVATE Coupons and Bonds, $500 each, secured upon real estate worth three times the amount of the loans, payable in five years, interest semi-annually at the office of the undersigned. For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

COUPON—TOWN OF FORT MADISON BONDS. Cissued to the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad Co. Holders of above-named coupons, due June 1, will please present them for payment, on and after that date, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

$10,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY property only; also, $8,000 8 per cent. Bonds of Fort Madison City, in exchange for Real Estate in this City, interest payable semi-annually. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, No 15 William-st.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st June, will be paid on presentation at the Shoe and Leather Bank, on and after that date.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST proximo on the bonds of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

$100,000 OHIO 6 PER CENT. STATE Stock, due in 1860; $25,000 United States 5 per cent. Treasury Notes; for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED.—COLLECtions made on all parts of the world. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

A. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 19 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th June. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS, At the lowest possible rates. REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$116
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 19
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wiseman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 9
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 16
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. June 19	WEDNESDAY, June 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY, July 21

From New-York for Southampton.	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
From Havre and Bremen.		
NORTH STAR, June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL, July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug 11.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $35.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON J. A. WORTH, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not w

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part 2*—Nos. 887, 869, 891, 893, 895 to 921, 793, 485.
SUPERIOR COURT—Nos 38. 58 427, 481, 517, 518, 532, 87, 966, 678, 1099, 1111, 1114, 874, 822.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll and a Jury.

Conrad Poppenhausen vs. *The New-York Gutta Percha Company.*—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $20,000, as damages for an alleged infringement by the defendants of two patents of which the plaintiff was the assignee. The patents were issued to S. Otomeyer, one on April 4, 1854, and one in the December previous. The first patent was issued for an improvement in the manufacture of India-rubber, whereby, after coating a mass of prepared India rubber with tin foil on both sides, it could then be moulded or pressed into any required shape; and then, still surrounded with the tin foil, be subjected to the vulcanising process, whereby the necessity of having many moulds was obviated—the tin foil answering the double purpose of keeping the air from the rubber and of preventing the rubber with grease from adhering to the surface. The second patent was for [illegible]

The defendants contested the originality of the invention, and also the infringement by them. As to the second patent, it appeared that they had only used the grease a few times, and that by way of experiment; and that it was found not to be applicable to gutta percha, as the grease would not combine with the gutta percha.

The case was contested at great length, having occupied the Court nearly a fortnight. It was given to the Jury on Friday about 3 P. M. The Jury were out all night; but shortly after the opening of Court on Saturday morning, they came into Court, having agreed upon a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $100 damages upon the first patent, and six cents upon the second.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller and Mr. Cutting. For defendants, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Stoughton.

John Kelly, Administratrix, &c., vs. the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.—This was an action brought by the widow and administratrix of Matthew Kelly, to recover damages for the loss of life of her husband, by reason of falling through an opening carelessly left in the platform of the Company at the Jersey City Ferry, in the night, and no light being placed there. He left two children, and she claims $5 000 damages.

The defendants deny any negligence on their part, and allege that if Kelly did lose his life by falling through that hole, it was by reason of his own negligence, and they are not therefore liable.

The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday.

For plaintiff, Mr. Dimmick; for defendants, Mr. Van Winkle.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justices Davis, Ingraham and Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

Mary Ann Grier vs *Margaret S. Sankston.*—Order appealed from affirmed.

Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt vs. *Simeon Draper, &c.*—Order reversed, and judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend in twenty days, on payment of costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CONTROVERSY.

Before the Hon. Justice Davies.

The People ex rel. James B. Taylor and Owen Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c., W. Taylor et al.*—The order to show cause in this case was returnable on Saturday. Mr. O'Conor appeared for the City and asked for an adjournment, stating that on Thursday they had been served with an amended complaint containing new allegations, and making the People a party. He desired time to answer the new allegations.

Messrs. Van Buren, Hutchings, and Stoughton, in behalf in behalf of the People and occupants of the stands, opposed the adjournment. The question was discussed at great length, it finally being agreed to postpone the motion until June 28.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—May 15.

Before a full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Daniel Bedell vs. *The Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hugh Maxwell et al. vs. *The East River Bank*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A. Spears Brown vs. *Frederick G. Richardson.*—Order modified and to be settled.

Henry A. Coster, &c., vs. *The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Co.*—Judgment reversed, costs to abide event.

James T. Dunnigan vs. *Robert Hogan.*—Order reversed, costs to abide event.

Frederick T. Peet vs. *John W. Waite.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Before the Hon. Justice Slosson.

Matthew Allen vs *Joseph Friedlander*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $5 costs.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Renard vs. *Fuller.*—Case settled.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOWERY vs. MULBERRY-STREET.—BILLY WHITE, a Bowery Boy, and TOBY LANGDON, of the Mulberry-street gang, met on the banks of the East River in the outskirts of the City yesterday morning for the purpose of having a prize-fight. The principals and their backers, of whom there were a large number, went to the place in boats. A ring was formed and three rounds fought, after which the contest was prematurely stopped by a fight among the lookers on. It was afterwards arranged by the seconds—JOHN MATHEWS and TOM KERRIGAN—in behalf of WHITE and JAMES GORDON, and HALEY on the part of LANGDON—that the fight should be resumed for $100 a side on a certain day of this week, with the understanding that each faction should be fully represented to insure fair play.

A TOTTERING LIBERTY-POLE.—Captain HUTCHINGS, of Fifth Ward, announces on his return sent in Saturday morning to the General Superintendent, that the Liberty-pole corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street is in a tottering condition. According to his statement the pole is very much decayed near the bottom, and is likely at any moment to tumble over. This pole was erected about 20 years ago by the down-town Democracy, who then had their headquarters at the Fifth Ward Hotel. It is one of the highest as well as one of the most famous poles in the City.

FIRE IN ALLEN-STREET.—At 7 A. M. yesterday a fire was discovered in the attic of the two-story brick building No. 6 Allen street, occupied by Mr. S. C. LEIGH. The fire was caused by the burning out of the chimney of the building adjacent. The damage to the building was about $100, and is covered by insurance. Mr. S. S. OSTRANDER owns the building.

[Advertisement.]
JUNE;
OR, THE BRIDEGROOM AND BRIDE.
BY LESLIE JOHNSTONE.

"June has come," said bridegroom Harry,
To his child-wife, gay and calm;
"In the City shall we tarry
While the country offers balm?
Health in all the rustling breezes
Of the ocean and the grove,—
Do not let the dog-days seize us
In the City,—let us rove!"

"Ah," she answered, "City-nurtured,
In the country I should die,
With *ennui* oppressed and tortured;—
Nought to help the hours pass by;—
But if BOOKS you'll get me, Harry,
(Reading every sorrow leavens,)
In the town no more we'll tarry—
Only BUY THE BOOKS FROM EVANS!"

Harry bought them, as she told him,
And imagine her surprise,
When, as he at home unrolled them,
Countless jewels met her eyes!
Watch and bracelet, brooche and locket—
Fanny, laughing, cried: "Oh, Heavens,
Hire a jewelry store, and stock it
With the PRESENTS MADE BY EVANS!"

No. 677 Broadway, the Lafarge Buildings. EVANS & Co., Originators of the Gift-Book Enterprise.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

Advertisement.
EXTRA GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH.
Extra Grand Bank Codfish.
Extra Dry Trawl Codfish.
EXTRA No. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel,
in superior packages for shipping to any part of the world. EARL BARTHOLOMEW & Co., No. 196 Greenwich-st.

[Advertisement.]
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Something new always on the tapis here. Famous piece now in rehearsal. This is the last week, therefore, of "Rosalind Hubert." Will you let so much beauty, so much interest, so much stirring emotion, escape you? It is repeated to-night, SUSAN DENIN as the heroine. This afternoon "The Miller's Maid" is performed.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The dry eruptions so annoying to many aged persons,as well as boils, ringworm, scald head, fever sores, bruises, and all external inflammation, whether the result of accident or of disease, heal rapidly under the application of this Ointment.

[Advertisement.]
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine. This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.
E. QUERU, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av.,
PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambroytypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvnia-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]
BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS WORKS—This apparatus is very simple and self acting, making gas very rich in illuminating properties, the most economical and convenient light ever offered to the people. My patented process of making gas gives this apparatus decided advantages over all others, and enables me to warrant the retorts to wear from twelve to eighteen months.
For descriptive pamphlets, plans and reference to numerous persons now using them, apply, by mail or personally, where a working machine and the quality of the gas can be seen, to JOHN BUTLER,
No. 112 Fulton and No. 15 Henry-st.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island College Hospital.

BROOKLYN, Friday, May 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Long Island College Hospital received a notice in your yesterday's paper, the implications of which, "important, if *true*," were, in fact, somewhat lacking in the latter particular. The intimation which the first paragraph contained, that no "Competent Hospital for the suffering poor, as well as for the practical advancement of Medical science" existed at present in the City of Brooklyn, would be deemed hardly correct, by the Governors and Medical *attachés* of the Brooklyn City Hospital, an institution of some ten or twelve years' standing—capable of accommodating several hundred inmates, and very fairly endowed with the necessary "material aid."

The friends of the new Hospital entertain no hostility to any existing institution, and will be prompt to disclaim any statements or *intimations* that might infer such a feeling. The remainder of your article is, I believe, literally correct. A FRIEND.

Brooklyn Items.

BURGLARIES.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, CLARK'S furnishing store, corner of Fulton and Clark streets, was entered by burglars, and goods valued at $600 carried away. The thieves gained an entrance to the store by forcing open a door in the rear. The house of C. M. NEVILLE, No. 262 Clermont-avenue, was robbed of property valued at $500, Friday afternoon, while the family were out looking at the Sabbath-school procession.

A spirited boat-race took place Saturday afternoon from Penny Bridge. The purse was $50, and eight boats were entered. The boat owned by Captain DIAMOND won the purse.

TWO INFANTS FOUND IN A SEWER.—While some workmen were engaged Saturday afternoon cleaning the sewer at the corner of Raymond-street and Myrtle-avenue, they discovered in the filth the bodies of two infants. Coroner REDDING took the bodies in charge, and will hold an inquest to-day.

THIRD PRECINCT POLICE.—Captain SHANNON, of this Precinct, made another descent upon a gambling house yesterday morning, at the corner of Carroll and Columbia streets, and arrested four persons in the act of gambling. They were committed to the cells to await examination.

CIRCUIT COURT, BROOKLYN.—On the March and April Calendars in this Court were 359 causes, the last of which was disposed of Saturday morning by Judge LOTT, at which time the Court made the following order: June Term—Special term will be held for unlitigated business between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., by Judge LOTT, until further notice. The Circuit Calendar will not be called on the first day for trial, and notice will then be given for the future arrangement of business. Judge STRONG will, on that day, hear the two special motions heretofore noticed before Judge LOTT.

THE MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of the murderers of GEORGE H. SIMONSON is set down to come off this week in the Oyer and Terminer.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. MCCULLER, carman, was thrown from a carriage on the Coney Island plank road, at Valley Grove, yesterday afternoon, and had both bones of the left leg, below the knee, broken. He was riding with his family across the bridge near Valley Grove, when the pole of the carriage broke, and the carriage was upset.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 29.

$500	Ohio State 6s,'86	106	
1,000	Ind State 5s	88	
4,000	do	88½	
2,000	Tenn State 6s,'90	90½	
500	Virginia 6s	92½	
1,000	do	92½	
2,000	do	92¾	
15,000	N. C. State 6s	95	
38,000	Missouri 6s	83¾	
4,000	Jal St 7s	85	
3,000	N. Cent. R. 6s	89	
3,000	Hud Riv. R. 1st m	101½	
2,000	Hud Riv R 3d m.	67	
1,000	Mich. S 1st m t. b.	85	
8,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	87¼	
1,000	do	87	
3 000	L C & M.L.G. Bds	33⅜	
1,000	do	33¾	
5,000	do	33⅞	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	98	
30	National Bank	108¾	
20	Bank of State N. Y	101	
6	American Ex. Bk	109⅜	
200	Canton Company	19¾	
15	do	19⅝	
5	Metropolitan Bank	108	
20	Park Bank	101	
50	Cary Improv. Co	6¾	
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	105	
8	do	105¼	
150	do	60	104
100	Penn Coal Co		71¾
75	do		72
50	do		71⅞
100	do	30	72
100	Cum Coal Co		14¾
500	do		15
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R		82¾
50	do		82⅞
100	do	30	83
400	do	30	82¾
100	do	10	82⅝
50	do	10	83⅛
200	Erie R. R		20⅞
870	do		20¾
100	do	30	20¾
200	Hud. Riv. R. R. p. & c.		28
100	do	15	28
200	do		opg 28
200	do	30	28
250	Harlem Railroad		11
20	do		11½
700	Reading Railroad		41¾
100	do	30	42
100	do	60	42
250	do		41⅞
100	do	30	41½
50	Mich. Cen. R.R.		69
255	Mich So. & N. I. R.		21¾
250	do	5	2
175	do		21½
50	do		21⅛
25	do	60	21½
100	do	30	21⅝
5	Mich. S. & N I pref. s.		45
50	Panama R. R.		106⅞
25	do		106¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.		87½
50	Gal. & Chi. R.R. opg		86
100	do		opg 86¾
16	do		opg 86½
53	do		s15 86⅝
40	do		86¾
25	do		b60 86
180	Cleve. and Tol. R. R.		36½
100	do		b60 36¼
200	do		36
100	do		36¼
50	do		b60 36
400	do		35¾
50	do		35⅝
900	do		35⅝
100	do		b60 35½
100	do		b60 35
350	Chic. & R. I. R. R. opg		72
100	do		b60 72½
50	do		s30 72
100	do		s60 72
275	do		opg 72½
269	do		ops 72¾
175	Mil. & Miss. R. R		26¾

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Missouri St 6s		83¾
1 000	La C & M L G bs		32½
7	American Ex. B'k		102¾
100	Canton Co		19¾
13	Pacific W. St. Co		70
25	do		69¾
75	Mil & Miss. R. R.		21¾
400	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	s10	83
100	do	s3	83
165	do		83¼
200	do	b60	83⅜
25	do		83¾
100	do	s10	83⅛
300	do	s30	83
300	do		83⅛
10	do		83⅜
400	Erie Railroad		20¾
50	do	s60	20
150	Hud. River R.R.		28⅜
150	do	opg	28½
4000	Reading R. R.	s30	41¾
200	do		41¾
200	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		21¾
100	do	b60	22
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		86¼
50	do	s60	85¾
1000	Cleve & Tol. R	b60	36¼
350	do		36¾
200	do	s30	36⅜
100	do		36
150	Chi. & R. Isl. RR	opg	73

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,930	Sun Mu. Ins Co.'52		85
2 000	Marietta & Pitts 7s		30
2.000	Sacram'to City 10s		46½
5,000	Water'n & Mad 8s		3
3,000	N.Y. & Har 7s		73½
1,000	La C. & Mil R.7s.		31
2,000	Town of Jeff. 8s		70
2.000	Town Water Wks 8s		35
500	Cal. St. 7s.		84
15	Artisans' Bank		80
15	do		78¾
10	American Ex. Bk		103⅞
15	do		103¾
20	Beekman Fire Ins Co		117
20	Fireman's Ins. Co.		150
600	N.Y & P. S. Ins. Co.		48
100	Brooklyn City R.R		93½
100	do		93¾
10	American Ex. Co.		88½
25	Hudson River R. R.		28
60	Am Hair Manf Co.		10
30	Metropolitan Bank		108
10	Bank of Commerce		103¼
40	St Nic. Fire Ins. Co		71
10	Harmony F. I Co.		98¾
20	Hope Fire Ins. Co.		96½
15	American Ex. Co.		88¾

MONDAY, May 31, A. M.

The California mail and treasure packet of May 5, (with dates from San Francisco to the 7th by the detention of the steamer,) arrived here on Saturday forenoon, bringing $1,575,991 in Gold, to New-York, out of $1,912,877 brought down to the Isthmus of Panama. The receipts of Gold Dust at San Francisco through the month of April were quite free, the month being, as last season, the most favorable of the Spring for the delivery of Gold. The coinage at the Branch Mint, in addition to the bar gold, directly reported, was 101,000 Double Eagles, equal to $2,020,000. The crops throughout the State continued to look well, and a marked decline in Eastern milled Flour is noted in consequence of the fair promise of the home-made supply. The San Francisco *Bulletin* reports that

"The jobbing trade, during the past fortnight, has in the aggregate been better than that of any corresponding period, thus far, this season. Considering the high prices still ruling for many staples, the country has bought pretty liberally and generally, which shows conclusively that the interior traders had held out, as a class, until their stocks were exhausted, in the hope that the market would fall. The yield of gold continues satisfactory, and the product this year will probably much exceed that of any preceding one. The growing crops continue to look finely, and promise an enormous harvest. Further information has been received, confirming the accounts of gold discoveries on Frazer's River. Within the last fortnight three steamers have sailed for Bellingham Bay, all carrying a full complement of passengers bound for the new diggings, where it is represented that mining is as profitable as in this State during the times of 1849. There is certainly a great rush for the region, and the community, a little shy at first from experiences of Gold Bluff and Kern River excitements, are evidently putting more confidence in the continued favorable accounts now coming to hand. The session of the State Legislature was brought to a close on the 26th ult. We are as yet unapprised of the amount of claims against the State passed upon at this session, authorized to be funded, but shall endeavor to give this information in our next. The amount of cash in the State Treasury on the 28th April, after paying all demands to that date, was $376,754 50. The act to fund the County and City Indebtedness of San Francisco has to become a law, and the Commissioners will proceed in their duties without delay. The supply of bars for this steamer is ample; we note sales of 880 fine at ½ ₱ cent. discount."

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week amounted in the Import entries—including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,484,446, as against $4,346,880 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,280,848, against $1,102,735 the same week last season. The Export of Specie was $400,300, mainly by the steamer *Persia* for Liverpool on Wednesday. The *Fulton*, for Havre and Southampton on Saturday, took but $5,000, and the export demand for Bullion seems to have ceased, while the supply of Foreign Bills, for the last packet or two, has been rather in advance of the demand at 109⅜@109¾ for bank, and 108¾@109¼ for merchant signatures. The shipment of Specie the same week last year was $2,714,001. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,398,562, against $5,566,316 at the close of the previous week. Early in the week the Banks exchanged with the Government office the additional sum of $1,900,000 in coin for 4½ ₱ cent. Treasury Bills, which will count on the statement to be made up this afternoon, against the Specie average and in favor of the line of Loans and Discounts—the Treasury Bills being mostly taken into this line. The California remittance of May 5, of $1,575,991, went into Bank at the close of the week, counting but one day of the six on the average. The corresponding packet last season delivered $1,658,072. Of the Sub-Treasury disbursements of the week, $200,000 went to Washington in coin, and $867,754 returned into Bank, leaving the Government office the gainer on the week's movement. $832,246. The Bank average of last Monday (a falling one) was $34,047,446. The average this afternoon will be a rising one and will show less on the statement by nearly a million and a half than the Specie actually in Bank. The probability is the Deposits will again be up, and the circumstance of their accumulating on a dull state of general trade, and little or no speculation for the rise on the Stock Exchange to employ money, adds to the ease of the market without reference to the movements of Specie. Demand loans, on prime collateral, are made at 4 ₱ cent, and short bills are discounted at 4@5 ₱ cent. In some instances deposits are left on call, with the old Brokers, at 3@3½ ₱ cent., and at the close of the week, the balances unemployed looked as though 3 ₱ per cent. must soon become the rule, rather than the exception, in placing money on the Street, during the Summer. This feeling is strengthened by the somewhat unexpected turn of the exchanges by last Wednesday's steamer.

The Custom-House returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury year, which we published early in May, make the Imports of Foreign Goods from the 1st of July, 1857, to the 1st of May inst.....$141,015,000
Add four weeks in May.....10,052 386
Total to date.....$151,067,386
Against same time, 1857.....203,995 241
Decrease since July 1, 1857.....$52,927,855

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including
Foreign articles reëxported.....$54,846,000
Add four weeks in May.....4 480,087
Total to date.....$59,332,087
Against same date, 1857.....75,016,883
Decrease since July 1, 1857.....$15,684,796

The same tables make the Export of Specie direct from New-York, to the 1st of May..$31,936,000
Add four weeks in May.....1,757,922
Total to date.....$33,693,922
Against same time, 1857.....36,487,464
Decrease to date.....$2,793,512

The receipts of Specie from California and from Foreign States, at New-York, from July 1, 1857, to date, are.....$41,191,298
To same date, 1857.....38 922,136
Increase to date.....$2.269,162

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	85⅝@82¾@83
New-York and Erie	23¼@20½@20¾
Reading	45½@41¾@41⅝
Rock Island	76@72@73
Michigan Southern	23¾@21@21¾
Preferred	48@45@45½
Illinois Central	89@87@87½
Panama	109¾@107¼@106¾
Pacific Mail	69¾@69@70
Hudson	30@28@28½
Galena	89@85½@86½
Missouris	84½@83¾@83¼
Virginias	93@92½@92½
Tennessees	91@90¾@90¼
La Crosse Land Grants	33½@32@33½
Toledo	43@35@36

The average decline on the Stock Exchange, on the Share List, it will be noticed by the foregoing table, is about 3 ₱ cent. for the week. It is about 5 ₱ cent. for the fortnight. Since the middle of May, New-York Central from 88⅜ has fallen to 83; Erie, 24⅞ to 20¼; Rock Island, 78⅜ to 73; Toledo, 43⅜ to 35@36; Michigan Southern, 25⅜ to 21¾, and some others in like proportion. The lowest points made at the close of last week were 82¾ for Central, 20¼ for Erie, 35 for Toledo, and 72 for Rock Island. These on the first call of the list on Saturday. Between the sessions of the Brokers' Board, prices improved a fraction on the Street, and there was some disposition to buy one or two of the leading Stocks. The same feeling continued at and until near the close of the afternoon meeting, though some use was attempted by the speculators against the market of the Senate debate on the Gulf troubles, as telegraphed to the afternoon papers. The California arrival, on the other hand, and the more than usual superabundance of money offering on temporary loan on the street, encouraged the *Bulls* to take stocks with some freedom. The numerical force of this party, however, is much inferior to that of the *Bears*, who have not only the temporary control of the market, but seem disposed to make the most out of the Gulf affair, the debates in Congress, and the unavoidable delay of a week or two in hearing the first response from England. The effect of this question upon State and other dividend stocks not actively speculated in between the two parties on the street, has been comparatively unimportant.

Since the previous advices the following amount of Specie has been transported over the Panama Railroad for English account: Gold, $428,255 81; Silver, $196,531 23; total, $624,787 04; add amount *Moses Taylor*, $1,575,991 45; total for the fortnight, $2,200,778 49.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street on Saturday:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State	—@ ¼	Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	⅝@ ¾
New-England	—@ ⅛	Indiana Free	—@1¼
New-Jersey	—@ ¼	Missouri	—@ ¾
Philadelphia	—@1-10	Michigan	—@1
Penn. Country	—@ ⅜	Illinois and Wisconsin	1@1¼
Baltimore	—@ ⅜	Tennessee Old	—@2½
Maryland	—@ ⅜	Tennessee Free	—@3
Virginia Old	—@ ⅜	Canada	—@ ⅛
Virginia Free	—@ ¾	Philа. Checks	—@1-10
North Carolina	—@1¾	Baltimore Checks	—@1-10
S. Carolina and Georgia	⅞@1	Boston Checks	—@1-10
New-Orleans	—@ ⅝		
Mobile	—@ ¾		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying Price.	Selling Price.
160 acres	89	92
120 acres	80	83
80 acres	89	92
40 acres	105	110

The New-Oleans *Picayune* of Saturday week reports the following:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 22.	LOANS. May 15.	SPECIE. May 22.	SPECIE. May 15.
Citizens' Bank	3,459,310	3,417,743	2,063	1,971,819
Canal Bank	927,198	944,742	1,106 94	1,102,049
Louisiana	2,137,220	2 379,283	2,211,	2,325,676
Louisiana State	3,856 776	3,500,118	2,835,	2,579,196
Mech. & Trad.	492,445	501,879	377,'5	379,613
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,214,16'	1,200,505	693,328	564,229
Southern Bank	204,439	188,663	135,	173,228
Union Bank	927,464	987,670	420	464,931
Bk. of J. Robb	281,760	288 758	948,758	265,893
Crescent City	1,691,864	1,060,181	214,388	231,895
Bank of America	99,436	490 004	387,11'	405,116
Total	14,774,'73	14,958,401	10,394,634	10,478,675
	Decrease	$200,426	Decrease	$84,037

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 22.	CIRCULATION. May 15.	DEPOSITS. May 22.	DEPOSITS. May 15.
Citizens' Bank	2,564,115	2,558,360	3,272,037	3,356,901
Canal Bank	753,775	748,790	1,039,358	936,787
Louisiana	892,784	863,854	3 709,466	3,903,480
Louisiana State	1,6'8 72	1,751,898	4,448,806	4,333,094
Mech. & Traders'	440,755	438,420	978,258	885,6'7
Bk of N. Orleans	184,190	186,905	270,930	248,731
Southern Bank	848,960	854,825	732,274	813,820
Union Bank	349,945	338 630	399,739	403,483
Bank of J. Robb	146 366	143,935	263,994	317,806
Crescent City	192,'40	179 650	558 326	556,822
Bank of America	7,9'4,849	7,972,599	16,358,130	14,465,382
Total	Decrease	$17,750	Decrease	$107,252

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. May 22.	EXCHANGE. May 15.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 22.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 15.
Citizens' Bank	1,620,506	1,837,779	287 183	378 045
Canal Bank	1,661 359	1,645,637	121,743	108,189
Louisiana	2,103 668	2,063,763	438,307	585 068
Louisiana State	1,122,778	1,180,834	199 310	243,484
Mech & Traders	449 036	495,576	33,888	34,267
Bk. New-Orleans	494,706	540,008	70 488	64 583
Southern Bank	917 895	876,312		
Union Bank	413,799	443,113	77,725	42 481
Bank of J. Robb	302,978	287,740	32 04	31,910
Crescent City	52.929	69,328	5,428	11,609
Bank of America	44,960	18,024		
Total	9,184,279	9,418,151	1,366 184	1,429,669
	Decrease	$233,872	Decrease	$163,480

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, thus sums up the week's trade in Anthracite coal:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week, is 31,467 16—by canal, 8,602 10—for the week 40,070 06 tons. This statement shows a decrease upon the shipments of last week, of 4,692 13 tons, the falling off being by the railroad, the engineers of which are on a strike for regular payment of their wages. The decrease of the week upon the shipments from this region during the corresponding week of 1857, is 36,174 tons. For the season, the decrease is 204,341 tons.

The trade this week sums up as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	42,6?2	31,468
Schuylkill—Canal	33,563	8,603
Lehigh—Railroad	9,033	12.254
Lehigh—Canal	17.452	32 268
Delaware & Hudson Co	11,672	22.774
Pennsylvania Coal Company.	17.265	23,370
Scranton, South	7,906	12 515
Total	139,573	143,252

Showing an increase from all the Regions of 3,679 tons for the week, compared with last year, notwithstanding the troubles which exist in the Schuylkill Region. Miners think justly, that their wages are low; but how in the preseat condition of business matters is their position to be materially improved, with the other Regions in full blast and fully able to supply all the coal that the market wants? 'Half a loaf is' certainly 'better than no bread at all,' and these men who by their action, are driving what little trade there is from the Region, are certainly acting unwisely."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* announces that the Governor of Pennsylvania has approved the act of the Legislature, modifying the usury laws. Its provisions are thus referred to:

"The bill passed at the late session of the Legislature, called the usury bill, and which removes the penalty heretofore attached to all transactions in which a higher rate than 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum is taken, has been signed by the Governor. Lenders and borrowers may now contract at any rate of interest they please, the law taking no cognizance of any higher rate, however, than 6 ₱ cent., and will lend no aid to collect any greater rate, nor will it lend its aid to collect back any greater rate paid, unless the suit for the recovery of the same is brought within six months from the time of the transaction. This is a very good compromise law, and we think will be found generally satisfactory."

Real Estate Sales....FRIDAY, May 28.

The following foreclosure sales have been made by Mr. LUDLOW:

One four-story brick house, north side of Thirty-sixth-street, 208 feet 4 inches east of Ninth-avenue, lot 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, $4,000.

One four-story brick house, 125 feet east of Ninth-avenue, same size, $4,100.

One four-story brick house, 191 feet 8 inches east of Ninth-avenue, same size, $4,000.

One four-story brick house, 141 feet 8 inches east of Ninth-avenue, same size, $4,050.

All the above on north side, and contain all the modern improvements.

One tenement house and lot, north side of Twelfth-street, 95 feet west of Avenue B, lot 17 feet 3 inches by 103 feet 3 inches, $2 375.

No. 29 Bank-street, 25 by 100 feet, house and lot, $7,475.

House and lot, northeast corner of Spring and Wooster streets, 25 by 65 feet, $12,000.

House and lot, south side of Forty-eighth-street, 425 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, house three-story frame, 25 by 40 feet, with a two-story extension, and stable, 25 by 18 feet, lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches, $1,800.

By order of Court, Mr. P. R. WILKINS sold one lot, north side of Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 100 feet 5 inches, for $890. Also, adjoining lot, $870.

COUNTRY SALES.—We learn that Mr. LANGLEY, of Brooklyn, has purchased of Mr. A. B Cox his country seat at Throg's Neck, one mile from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, containing 57 acres, for $25,000.

Messrs RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold seven lots, north side of Seventy-seventh-street, 125 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $1,010 per lot, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

On the northwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, fronting on the avenue, Mr. J. WATTS DEPEYSTER is building four stores and dwellings on 75 feet 5 inches in the avenue, by 40 feet on the street—respectively 18 feet 11 inches, 18 feet 9 inches, 18 feet 9 inches, and 19 feet fronts, by 40 feet on the first or store floor, and 30 feet above for the dwelling parts; so that the dwelling parts will be, say three-story brick, 18 by 30 feet. This investment is similar to the one lately made by the same gentleman on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, where, on 100 feet front on the avenue by 25 feet deep, on Twenty-first street, he has erected five four-story stores and dwellings, each 20 by 25 feet, and renting, as we are informed, for $880 or $900; say $4,000 for the five. We suppose the five buildings cost to erect about $18,000. Call the lot $8,000, and the investment will yield 15 per cent per annum. There is a style of building to which other capitalists would do well to give their attention.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 29, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 80 bbls., at $6, for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse to-day, 1,409 bbls., including 827 bbls. Pots and 582 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 70 tons first quality No. 1 Quercitron at $34, with some Tanners' Bark at $11